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PATHOLOGICAL CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
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DISEASES OF THE SUPRARENAL CAPSULES, URINARY,  
AND MALE GENITAL ORGANS.

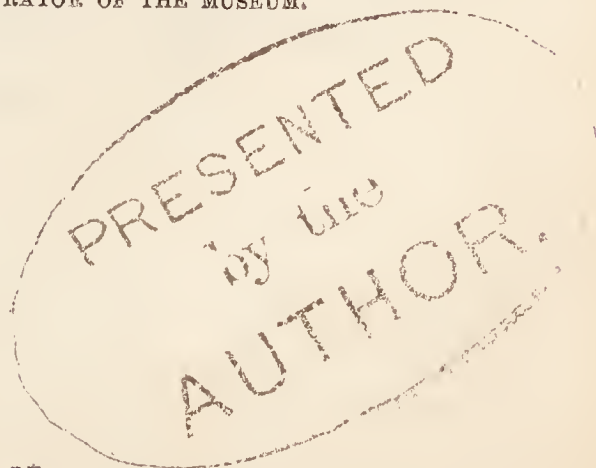
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# ANALYTICAL INDEX.

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## DISEASES OF THE SUPRARENAL CAPSULES.

FETAL KIDNEY, WITH SUPRARENAL BODY, 2020.

ADDISON'S DISEASE, 2020<sup>25</sup>, 2020<sup>50</sup>, 2020<sup>55</sup>, 2020<sup>57</sup>, 2020<sup>60</sup>, 2020<sup>62</sup>, 2020<sup>64</sup>, 2020<sup>66</sup>, 2020<sup>68</sup>, 2020<sup>70</sup>, 2020<sup>80</sup>, 2020<sup>85</sup>, 2020<sup>90</sup>, 2020<sup>95</sup>, 2021, 2021<sup>5</sup>, 2021<sup>10</sup>, 2021<sup>30</sup>, 2021<sup>40</sup>, 2022<sup>9</sup>, 2022<sup>11</sup>, 2022<sup>12</sup>.

LARDACEOUS, 2021<sup>15</sup>.

CANCER, 2021<sup>35</sup>, 2021<sup>50</sup>, 2021<sup>83</sup>, 2021<sup>90</sup>, 2022, 2022<sup>6</sup>, 2022<sup>10</sup>.  
Epithelial, 2022<sup>13</sup>.

FATTY, 2022<sup>4</sup>.

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#### MALFORMATION.

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United (horse-shoe), 2023, 2023<sup>50</sup>, 2024.

Lobulated, 2024<sup>10</sup>.

HYPERTROPHY AND ATROPHY COMBINED, 2022<sup>24</sup>, 2022<sup>28</sup>, 2026, 2026<sup>10</sup>, 2026<sup>20</sup>,

ATROPHY ALONE, 2022<sup>26</sup>, 2022<sup>30</sup>, 2022<sup>35</sup>, 2022<sup>42</sup>, 2035<sup>86</sup>, 2022<sup>28</sup>, 2072<sup>80</sup>.



## INFLAMMATION.

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Suppuration, 2032, 2033, 2035<sup>14</sup>, 2035<sup>28</sup>, 2035<sup>42</sup>, 2065<sup>16</sup>, 2065<sup>32</sup>.

With pyelitis from structure, &c., 2031<sup>25</sup>, 2035<sup>84</sup>, 2031<sup>50</sup>.

With pyæmia, 3033<sup>20</sup>, 2033<sup>10</sup> (?).

## BRIGHT'S DISEASE (as described by Bright himself).

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Chronic mottling, 2038<sup>64</sup>, 2040<sup>50</sup>, 2041<sup>50</sup>.

Granular degeneration, 2040<sup>12</sup>, 2022<sup>26</sup>, 2022<sup>35</sup>, 2022<sup>30</sup>, 2022<sup>42</sup>, 2040<sup>15</sup>, 2042<sup>60</sup>, 2042<sup>75</sup>, 2042<sup>80</sup>, 2043<sup>50</sup>, 2035<sup>86</sup>.

Disease of malpighian bodies, 2036.

Lardaceous, 2036<sup>5</sup>.

CYSTS, 2043<sup>50</sup>, 2046, 2046<sup>32</sup>, 2046<sup>40</sup>, 2046<sup>64</sup>, 2044, 2046<sup>70</sup>, 2045, 2047<sup>20</sup>, 2045<sup>50</sup>, 2047<sup>25</sup>, 2047<sup>50</sup>, 2047<sup>75</sup>, 2048, 2048<sup>32</sup>, 2048<sup>48</sup>, 2048<sup>80</sup>, 2049, 2051, 2065<sup>64</sup>.

## CAVERNOUS TISSUE, 2059<sup>64</sup> (?).

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DISCOLORATION BY NITRATE OF SILVER, 2024<sup>50</sup>.

DISEASED RENAL ARTERIES, 2040<sup>15</sup>, &c.

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INJURY, 2063.

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DISTENSION, 2046, 2046<sup>32</sup>, 2046<sup>70</sup>, 2022<sup>28</sup>, 2065<sup>16</sup>, 2065<sup>32</sup>, 2065<sup>48</sup>, 2065<sup>64</sup>, 2066<sup>50</sup>, 2066<sup>60</sup>, 2067, 2067<sup>50</sup>, 2068<sup>32</sup>, 2068<sup>80</sup>, 2069, 2069<sup>32</sup>, 2069<sup>64</sup>, 2077<sup>60</sup>, 2070, 2071, 2077<sup>64</sup>, 2080, 2080<sup>25</sup>, 2080<sup>50</sup>, 2080<sup>75</sup>, 2082, 2081<sup>50</sup>, 2031<sup>50</sup>.

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INFLAMMATION AND PRODUCTS, 2065<sup>8</sup>, 2069, 2069<sup>32</sup>, 2079<sup>64</sup>, 2079<sup>72</sup>, 2031<sup>25</sup>, 2065<sup>16</sup>, 2065<sup>32</sup>.

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RENAL CALCULI DISTINCT, 2077<sup>35</sup>, 2077<sup>36</sup>, 2077<sup>40</sup>, 2077<sup>42</sup>, 2077<sup>44</sup>, 2077<sup>46</sup>, 2077<sup>48</sup>, 2077<sup>50</sup>, 2077<sup>52</sup>, 2077<sup>56</sup>, 2077<sup>58</sup>.

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HYPERTROPHY, 2084, 2085, 2089<sup>12</sup>, 2091<sup>40</sup>, 2091<sup>56</sup>, 2091<sup>88</sup>, 2091<sup>60</sup>.

See also cases under Prostate and Stricture.

ATROPHY, 2089<sup>25</sup>, 2090.

ULCERATION, 2089<sup>75</sup>, 2092<sup>64</sup>, 2093, 2094<sup>50</sup>, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2099, 2099<sup>50</sup>, 2069, 2101.  
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LITHOTOMY AND STONE, 2091<sup>52</sup>, 2091<sup>80</sup>, 2092<sup>48</sup>, 2101, 2104<sup>75</sup>, 2104<sup>73</sup>, 2104<sup>65</sup>, 2104<sup>60</sup>,  
2104<sup>68</sup>, 2104<sup>76</sup>, 2104<sup>78</sup>, 2398<sup>50</sup>, 2412<sup>36</sup>, 2514.

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CALCULUS IN BLADDER, 2100, 2100<sup>25</sup>, 2100<sup>59</sup>, 2100<sup>63</sup>, 2102, 2412<sup>18</sup>, 2091<sup>54</sup>.

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FIBRIN PASSED BY URINE, 2091<sup>32</sup>, 2104<sup>18</sup>.

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From catheterism, 2104<sup>90</sup>, 2104<sup>91</sup>.

In lithotomy, 2104<sup>75</sup>.

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Communicating with rectum, 2094<sup>50</sup>, 2095.

Perforation by stone, 2102.

Puncture per rectum.—See Stricture.

## CALCULI.

The following arrangement is somewhat after the manner of that adopted at the Royal College of Surgeons, giving simply the composition of the calculus, commencing with the nucleus.

Series 1. Uric Acid.\*

“ 2. Urate of Ammonia.

“ 3. Oxalate of Lime.

“ 4. Cystic Oxide.

“ 5. Xanthic Oxide.

“ 6. Phosphate of Lime.

“ 7. Phosphate of Magnesia and Ammonia.

“ 8. Fusible Calculus.

“ 9. Carbonate of Lime.

### SERIES I—CALCULI, OF WHICH THE NUCLEUS CONSISTS OF URIC ACID.

Uric acid, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2110<sup>25</sup>, 2110<sup>50</sup>, 2110<sup>75</sup>, 2112, 2113, 2114,  
2114<sup>35</sup>, 2114<sup>50</sup>, 2114<sup>80</sup>, 2115, 2117, 2117<sup>50</sup>, 2118, 2120, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128,

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\* It will be seen that the later chemists have mostly substituted the term uric for lithic acid.

2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2135, 2150<sup>70</sup>, 2213<sup>6</sup>, 2213<sup>11</sup>, 2213<sup>21</sup>, 2213<sup>22</sup>, 2213<sup>83</sup>, 2214<sup>23</sup>, 2214<sup>25</sup>, 2214<sup>35</sup>, 2214<sup>41</sup>, 2215<sup>32</sup>, 2215<sup>33</sup>, 2216<sup>9</sup>, 2216<sup>10</sup>, 2216<sup>11</sup>, 2216<sup>12</sup>, 2216<sup>14</sup>, 2216<sup>19</sup>, 2216<sup>20</sup>, 2216<sup>22</sup>, 2216<sup>26</sup>, 2216<sup>27</sup>, 2216<sup>32</sup>, 2216<sup>36</sup>, 2216<sup>37</sup>, 2216<sup>40</sup>, 2216<sup>42</sup>, 2216<sup>53</sup>, 2216<sup>55</sup>, 2216<sup>57</sup>, 2216<sup>59</sup>, 2216<sup>60</sup>, 2216<sup>61</sup>, 2217<sup>18</sup>, 2217<sup>19</sup>, 2217<sup>22</sup>, 2217<sup>28</sup>, 2217<sup>32</sup>, 2217<sup>73</sup>, 2217<sup>39</sup>, 2217<sup>51</sup>, 2217<sup>56</sup>, 2217<sup>66</sup>, 2221<sup>5</sup>, 2221<sup>6</sup>, 2221<sup>12</sup>.

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Uric acid, followed by oxalate of lime, 2142<sup>50</sup>, 2166, 2167, 2173, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2208, 2214<sup>16</sup>, 2215<sup>8</sup>, 2215<sup>13</sup>, 2215<sup>37</sup>, 2219<sup>5</sup>, 2221<sup>9</sup>.

Uric acid, followed by earthy phosphates, 2114<sup>70</sup>, 2119<sup>50</sup>, 2126<sup>35</sup>, 2163<sup>15</sup>, 2163<sup>25</sup>, 2163<sup>50</sup>, 2176, 2176<sup>50</sup>, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2181<sup>35</sup>, 2182<sup>25</sup>, 2183, 2183<sup>50</sup>, 2183<sup>75</sup>, 2186, 2187, 2191<sup>80</sup>, 2207, 2213<sup>55</sup>, 2214<sup>18</sup>, 2215<sup>23</sup>, 2215<sup>28</sup>, 2215<sup>34</sup>, 2216<sup>5</sup>, 2216<sup>21</sup>, 2216<sup>23</sup>, 2216<sup>29</sup>, 2216<sup>30</sup>, 2216<sup>31</sup>, 2216<sup>54</sup>, 2216<sup>56</sup>, 2216<sup>58</sup>, 2217<sup>16</sup>, 2217<sup>23</sup>, 2217<sup>24</sup>, 2217<sup>26</sup>, 2217<sup>34</sup>.

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Uric acid, urate of ammonia, oxalate of lime, 2213<sup>88</sup>, 2214<sup>47</sup>, 2218<sup>13</sup>.

Uric acid, urate of ammonia, phosphates, 2129<sup>50</sup>, 2181<sup>70</sup>, 2212<sup>20</sup>, 2213<sup>19</sup>, 2215<sup>5</sup>, 2215<sup>6</sup>, 2215<sup>14</sup>, 2215<sup>25</sup>, 2215<sup>26</sup>, 2215<sup>30</sup>, 2215<sup>35</sup>.

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Foreign bodies coated with calculous matter, 2146, 2147, 2147<sup>50</sup>, 2147<sup>51</sup>, 2152, 2213<sup>23</sup>,  
2213<sup>24</sup>, 2213<sup>25</sup>, 2213<sup>26</sup>, 2214<sup>36</sup>, 2217<sup>21</sup>, 2217<sup>38</sup>, 2217<sup>48</sup>, 2219<sup>12</sup>.

Casts of calculi, 2191<sup>20</sup>, 2213<sup>12</sup>, 2213<sup>13</sup>, 2213<sup>14</sup>, 2213<sup>15</sup>, 2213<sup>16</sup>, 2213<sup>17</sup>, 2213<sup>18</sup>, 2213<sup>20</sup>,  
2216<sup>8</sup>.

Soft calculi, 2091<sup>57</sup>, 2091<sup>58</sup>.

Other calculi not analyzed, about 100 in number.

See also calculi in bladder and urethra; renal calculi, separate and *in situ*; and  
prostatic calculi, separate and *in situ*.

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## MALE GENITAL ORGANS.

### TESTIS.

UNDESCENDED, 2339, 2339<sup>12</sup>, 2339<sup>25</sup>, 2339<sup>50</sup>.

ATROPHY, 2339<sup>75</sup>.

#### INFLAMMATION AND EFFECTS.

Suppuration, with fungus, 2341, 2342, 2344, 2344<sup>10</sup>, 2354, 2350.

Chronic or fibrous enlargement, 2340, 2350.

Chronic deposits, probably syphilitic, 2351<sup>35</sup>, 2351<sup>57</sup>, 2351<sup>58</sup>.

Do. doubtfully scrofulous, 2345, 2346, 2349, 2349<sup>45</sup>,  
2349<sup>50</sup>, 2351<sup>70</sup>.

TUBERCLE, 2343, 2350<sup>10</sup>, 2351<sup>60</sup>, 2351<sup>65</sup>, 2351<sup>72</sup>, 2354<sup>20</sup>.

EARTHY MATTER, 2351<sup>25</sup>, 2351<sup>37</sup>, 2351<sup>50</sup>.

FIBRO-PLASTIC, 2353<sup>50</sup>, and under Cysto-sarcoma.



CYSTO-SARCOMA, OR FIBRO-CYSTIC DISEASE, 2352, 2352<sup>10</sup>, 2352<sup>20</sup>, 2352<sup>50</sup>, 2353, 2360, 2361<sup>90</sup> (?).

CARCINOMA.

Scirrhus, 2351<sup>76</sup>, 2352.

Medullary, 2356, 2357, 2358<sup>50</sup>, 2359, 2360<sup>50</sup>, 2361, 2361<sup>25</sup>, 2361<sup>50</sup>, 2361<sup>75</sup>, 2361<sup>80</sup>, 2361<sup>85</sup>, 2361<sup>90</sup>.

ENCHONDROMA, 2362, 2353<sup>50</sup>.

EPIDIDYMIS.

TUBERCLE, 2363, 2363<sup>5</sup>, 2363<sup>50</sup>, 2365<sup>50</sup>.

CARCINOMA, 2365.

VAS DEFERENS AND VESICULÆ SEMINALES.

INJECTED SPECIMEN, 2366.

PORTION REMOVED IN OPERATION, 2367<sup>25</sup>.

ATROPHY, 2366<sup>50</sup>, 2367<sup>50</sup>, 2367<sup>70</sup>.

OSSIFIC DEPOSIT, 2367<sup>44</sup>.

TUBERCLE, 2367, 2367<sup>90</sup>.

FIBRO-PLASTIC TUMOR, 2367<sup>20</sup>.

CARCINOMA, 2366<sup>25</sup>.

MELANOSIS, 2367<sup>80</sup>.

CALCULI, 2367<sup>95</sup>.

TUNICA VAGINALIS.

IMPERFECT DEVELOPMENT, 2268, 2369, 2377.

INFLAMMATION AND EFFECTS.

Sloughing, 2381<sup>75</sup>.

Effused lymph and adhesions, 2375, 2376, 2378, 2379, 2379<sup>10</sup>, 2380, 2381, 2381<sup>25</sup>, 2381<sup>50</sup>.

HYDROCELE, 2370, 2370<sup>50</sup>, 2371, 2371<sup>50</sup>, 2372, 2372<sup>35</sup>, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2378<sup>50</sup>, 2379, 2381<sup>75</sup>, 2382<sup>50</sup>.

HYDROCELE OF CORD, 2369<sup>50</sup>, 2372<sup>70</sup>, 2378, 2371.

ENCYSTED HYDROCELE, 2377, 2385<sup>50</sup>.

TUNICA VAGINALIS OSSIFIED, 2363, 2382<sup>50</sup>, 2383.

LOOSE BODY IN SAC, 2381<sup>50</sup>, 2382, 2382<sup>25</sup>.

HÆMATOCELE, 2351<sup>75</sup>, 2384, 2384<sup>20</sup>, 2384<sup>40</sup>, 2384<sup>60</sup>, 2385.

SCROTUM.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' CANCER, 2386, 2386<sup>50</sup>, 2387, 2387<sup>35</sup>, 2387<sup>70</sup>.

PROSTATE.

HYPERTROPHY, 2387<sup>85</sup>, 2388<sup>62</sup>, 2389, 2389<sup>35</sup>, 2389<sup>70</sup>, 2389<sup>75</sup>, 2389<sup>80</sup>, 2390, 2391, 2391<sup>25</sup>, 2391<sup>50</sup>, and several under Bladder.

ABSCESS, 2391<sup>55</sup>, 2412<sup>47</sup>.

PERFORATION BY CATHETER, 2389<sup>70</sup>, 2389<sup>80</sup>, 2391, 2391<sup>50</sup>.

SACCULATED, 2398, 2398<sup>25</sup>, 2398<sup>40</sup>, 2398<sup>80</sup>, 2399.

TUBERCLE, 2392, 2393, 2393<sup>75</sup>, 2367<sup>98</sup>.

CALCULI IN DUCTS, 2394, 2394<sup>50</sup>, 2394<sup>60</sup>, 2394<sup>70</sup>, 2395, 2395<sup>50</sup>, 2396, 2396<sup>50</sup>, 2397, 2397<sup>5</sup>.

AFTER LITHOTOMY, 2398<sup>50</sup>, 2104<sup>65</sup>.

#### PROSTATIC CALCULI.

2400, 2400<sup>35</sup>, 2400<sup>70</sup>, 2400<sup>40</sup>.

#### URETHRA.

STRICTURE, 2401<sup>38</sup>, 2401<sup>75</sup>, 2401<sup>87</sup>, 2402<sup>10</sup>, 2402<sup>25</sup>, 2402<sup>50</sup>, 2403, 2403<sup>50</sup>, 2405, 2405<sup>25</sup>, 2406, 2407<sup>50</sup>, 2407<sup>75</sup>, 2407<sup>85</sup>, 2408<sup>10</sup>, 2409, 2409<sup>20</sup>, 2410, 2411, 2412<sup>9</sup>, 2412<sup>18</sup>, 2412<sup>20</sup>, 2412<sup>27</sup>, 2412<sup>30</sup>, 2412<sup>35</sup>, 2412<sup>45</sup>, 2412<sup>63</sup>, 2412<sup>90</sup>, and others under Bladder.

PUNCTURE OF BLADDER PER RECTUM, 2412<sup>20</sup>, 2412<sup>30</sup>, 2412<sup>35</sup>.

INJURY, 2412<sup>72</sup>, 2412<sup>81</sup>.

HYPOSPADIAS, 2391<sup>35</sup> (?).

#### URETHRAL CALCULI.

2413, 2413<sup>50</sup>, 2414, 2414<sup>50</sup>, 2414<sup>75</sup>, 2415, 2415<sup>50</sup>, 2416, 2416<sup>35</sup>, 2416<sup>70</sup>, 2412<sup>90</sup> (?).

#### CATHETER.

2417, 2418, 2418<sup>10</sup>.

#### INTEGUMENTS OF PENIS.

INDURATION AND PHYMOSIS, 2419<sup>40</sup>, 2419<sup>50</sup>, 2419<sup>55</sup>.

SLOUGHING AND GANGRENE, 2419, 2419<sup>20</sup>, 2419<sup>95</sup>, 2427<sup>55</sup>.

CHANCER, 2419<sup>60</sup>, 2419<sup>80</sup>, 2419<sup>90</sup>, 2420, 2420<sup>50</sup>.

EPITHELIAL CANCER, 2422, 2422<sup>50</sup>, 2423, 2424, 2424<sup>10</sup>, 2425, 2425<sup>5</sup>, 2425<sup>50</sup>, 2427, 2427<sup>20</sup>, 2427<sup>40</sup>, 2427<sup>60</sup>, 2428, 2427<sup>65</sup>, 2427<sup>70</sup>, 2428<sup>5</sup>, 2428<sup>10</sup>, 2427<sup>45</sup>, 2427<sup>50</sup>.

SELF-AMPUTATION, 2427<sup>80</sup>.

CALCULUS, 2429.

#### MALE MAMMA.

HYPERTROPHY, 2430, 2431, 2431<sup>50</sup>, 2430<sup>10</sup>.

CARCINOMA, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2434<sup>7</sup>, 2434<sup>21</sup>, 2434<sup>25</sup>.



## DISEASES OF THE SUPRARENAL CAPSULES.

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2020. Fœtal suprarenal capsule and kidney. There is a small, smooth, rounded body lying on the former. "It would seem that accessory bodies of this kind, though not invariably, are frequently present, and are liable to enlargement from disease."—Dr. H.

2020<sup>25</sup>. Suprarenal capsules considerably enlarged by an adventitious deposit resembling tubercle, and which no doubt affords an example of the disease which Addison subsequently described.

Jane or Ann R., was admitted into Guy's Hospital in July, 1829, under Mr. Key, for an obscure tumor in the breast; but as she was suffering more from constitutional symptoms, she was placed under the care of Dr. Cholmeley. It was observed that her complexion was very dark, she was extremely feeble and emaciated, and constantly vomited. At last she became drowsy, and wandered in her intellect. Nothing positive could be made out of the case, and after death the only well-marked disease was that of the suprarenal capsules, which were described as enlarged, lobulated, and the seat of morbid deposits apparently of a scrofulous character. They were at least four times their natural thickness, feeling solid and hard on the left side; one part had advanced to suppuration, containing two drachms of yellow pus. The kidneys themselves healthy. Death was attributed to the increase of serous effusion in the ventricles of the brain.

See case described at length in Bright's Medical Reports,  
and 1. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 65.

2020<sup>50</sup>. Suprarenal capsules quite destroyed by morbid deposit, and affording in all probability an example of the disease such as Addison afterwards described.

Mary C., aged 38, admitted into the hospital, in 1828, under Dr. Bright. There is no history of her symptoms, and no mention made of the skin. After death, the only morbid appearances found were pleuritic and peritoneal adhesions, and tubercles in the lungs. There is not sufficient disease described to account for death, apart from that discovered in the suprarenal organs. These bodies were enlarged by an adventitious deposit, which was softening down, and is described as tubercle.

1. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 27.

2020<sup>55</sup>. Disease of the suprarenal capsules, the tissue being quite destroyed by adventitious deposit. One organ is small and atrophied; the other is much increased in size, and has softened.

James W., aged 32, admitted into Guy's Hospital, under Dr. Golding Bird, February 6, 1850. For three years his skin had been assuming a dark hue, and for a year he had been so excessively weak that he was unable to follow his occupation as a baker. When admitted into Guy's, his skin was so dark that it was thought he had descended from coloured parents; he was extremely feeble, and his voice very weak. No other symptoms than those of anæmia could be discovered. He left the hospital, and was immediately seized with pericarditis, and died. No chronic disease was found, except that of the suprarenal capsules. The left was adherent, and as large as a hen's egg; both organs were as hard as stones. No tubercle in any part. (This was the first case in which any connection was thought to exist between the discolouration of skin and disease of the capsules.)

See case described in Addison's work, case i.

Drawing 353<sup>5,6,8</sup>; wax model.

2020<sup>57</sup>. Suprarenal capsules affected by Addison's disease.

Martha M'C., admitted, under Dr. Pavy, in summer of 1859. She was in a dying state; but, from the absence of any more positive affection, and the dark colour of the skin, disease of the suprarenal organs was at once diagnosed. After death, nothing was found in the body but disease of these bodies.

Record of Insp., 132. 1859.



2020<sup>60</sup>. Suprarenal capsules affected by Addison's disease.

William M., aged 35, a mason, always enjoyed good health up to Christmas, 1857, when he came under the notice of Mr. Valentine of Somerset; he complained of pain in back, and weakness of his legs. He got a little better, but was again obliged to lie up in March, 1858. Then for the first time Mr. V. was struck with the appearance of his dark skin, the whole body being discoloured, but especially the face, neck, and arms. The diagnosis of suprarenal disease was at once made. Tonics were given without relief. He became considerably darker in colour, so that he might well have been considered as being of dark blood; he also had much pain at the pit of the stomach. For an attack of this kind he had an opiate given him, and subsequently he was found dead in his bed. On post-mortem examination the body was found to be spare, but not wasted. All the viscera were healthy, with the exception of the suprarenal bodies, which were diseased, as here seen.

E. W. Valentine, Esq., Somerset.

2020<sup>62</sup>. Suprarenal capsules affected by Addison's disease. The organs are diseased in a similar manner to others, the original structure quite destroyed, and its place taken by yellowish material resembling strumous deposits.

John F., aged 15, living at Norwich, a well-made lad, had always had good health until about eight months before death, when his strength began to fail, and he had loss of appetite, with nausea. He attempted to work, but was obliged to desist, as he often fainted on the road, and was obliged to be led home. It was then observed that his skin was dark, but this was attributed to jaundice. When he came under Mr. Bacon's notice, a few days before death, the case was at once recognized as one of Addison's disease; the surface of the skin was of a dusky olive colour, the face, hands, and legs being the darkest. The genital organs almost black; in fact, the boy had quite the appearance of a mulatto. The post-mortem examination showed all organs, except the suprarenal, quite healthy.

See report of case by G. Mackenzie Bacon, Esq., in *Medical Times and Gazette* for August 6, 1859.

2020<sup>64</sup>. Disease of the suprarenal capsules; the organs being occupied by the peculiar unorganizable and cretaceous matter seen in preceding cases, while some portions of the earlier translucent material remains.

William B., aged 39, was first seen by Dr. Glover in 1856, when his skin was considerably discoloured, and the opinion was suggested

whether the case was one of Addison's disease. As it went on, a very confident diagnosis was made that this was the malady from which he suffered, the whole skin becoming very dark, while the conjunctivæ remained pearly white; at the same time he had much pain in the back, which was attributable to a fall about eight years before. In March, 1859, he became much weaker, and a prominence was observed in the spine, at the upper lumbar region. In June he died. The colour of the body was observed to be that of a mulatto, the generative organs being especially dark. A psoas abscess was found, arising from disease of the vertebræ, and the suprarenal capsules as in this preparation.

Case described by Dr. Glover of Newcastle in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for August, 1859.

2020<sup>66</sup>. Disease of the suprarenal capsules. The organs were occupied by an albumino-cretaceous deposit.

W. S., aged 21, was first seen by Mr. Welford on February 21, 1859, for sore throat, but for some months previously he had been complaining of excessive debility, without anything to account for it, although his friends remarked that his complexion was getting darker; indeed, they thought he had jaundice. The body, on being examined, was found to be covered with several dark olive-coloured patches, while the genital organs were almost black. The debility increased, and at last stupor came on, the patient dying on March 5th. After death the liver was described as enlarged and congested, but having no manifest disease; nor, indeed, was any organ affected except the suprarenal capsule.

Mr. Welford, Bishopwearmouth.

2020<sup>68</sup>. Disease of the suprarenal capsules; the organs being occupied by a yellow deposit, set in a tough grey fibrous tissue, as seen in other specimens.

Robert B., aged 12, admitted, under Dr. Addison, August 17, 1859. He was sent by Dr. Aldis, who had had him under his care at the Surrey Dispensary since March 29. It was then said that he had been ailing for four months, was always languid, tired, and disposed to sleep. Before this he had been stout and fresh-coloured. His skin was observed to be yellow, and which the doctors attributed to jaundice and liver disease. He used to fall asleep, and was roused with difficulty. Complained of pain in the back and pit of the stomach, with frequent sickness. When at the dispensary he was so prostrate that he was often obliged to lie down, and his body at last assumed a decided olive colour. Dr. Aldis felt convinced that the case was one of suprarenal disease, and accordingly sent him to Guy's, to be under Dr. Addison, who immediately and without hesitation pronounced it to be



a most marked example of the affection. (This was Addison's last case before his death.) The post-mortem showed the body most remarkably discoloured in all parts, and there was not a trace of disease elsewhere than in the suprarenal capsules.

See portion of skin, 1641<sup>10</sup>, and wax models.

Record of Insp., 143. 1859.

2020<sup>70</sup>. Disease of the suprarenal capsules, as in morbus Addisonii.

Henry G., aged 33, a farm labourer, was attended by Dr. Housley in June, 1859. At that time he had been ailing three or four months, and had been taking cod-liver oil. He was complaining of great weakness, loss of appetite, and nausea, occasional vomiting, pain at epigastrium, &c. The colour of his face and hands was brown. In August the case was suspected to be one of Addison's disease, although by some it was still considered hepatic. He gradually got weaker and weaker; complained only of pain in abdomen; the skin had become much darker, especially over the abdomen and genitals, the latter being nearly black. No odour perceptible. His principal symptom now was sickness. He died on April 27, 1860. Dr. H. sent portions of the viscera to Guy's and they were found quite healthy, with the exception of the capsules, as here seen. At the back of the bottle is seen a portion of skin.

Dr. Housely, Warsop, Mansfield.

2020<sup>80</sup>. Suprarenal capsules affected by the same deposit as seen in Addison's disease.

Martin M., aged 38, was admitted, under Dr. Rees, May 6, and died May 21. He had been ailing for about nine weeks, having gradually lost his strength without any assignable cause, until on admission he was quite unable to move from his bed, and spoke with difficulty. He had lost flesh, his eyes were sunken, and he frequently rejected his food. From this it was suspected that he might have some disease of the stomach. No discoloration of the skin was observed. He died at last quite suddenly. On post-mortem examination the capsules were found quite destroyed, as here seen, a yellow opaque matter being set in a more translucent fibrous substance. The lungs contained a few tubercles.

Drawing 353<sup>18</sup>. Insp. 100. 1857.

2020<sup>85</sup>. Suprarenal capsules diseased. The structure destroyed, and its place occupied by a grey translucent matter, combined with yellow tuberculous matter.

Anthony B., aged 28, under Dr. Addison in August, 1857. A year before he had an attack of hemiplegia, never since recovered, and had

been an out-patient since. On the morning before admission he had another attack. The reporter observed the dark hue of his face, which he attributed to sunburn, but subsequently, on the discovery of the disease in the capsules, it was observed that the whole body was of a dark colour. The brain was much softened.

Record of Insp., 154. 1857.

2020<sup>90</sup>. Suprarenal capsules occupied by a yellow and grey adventitious matter in the manner described by Addison.

Thomas L., aged 32, admitted on July 2, 1858, under Dr. Addison, in an extremely debilitated state. He had been under notice for two years as an example of Addison's disease. He was of spare frame, had a haggard expression of countenance, and was of so dark a colour that he resembled a mulatto, the skin of the genitals being almost black. He gradually got weaker and weaker, without any other symptoms than those of asthenia, and died at last rather suddenly. The discoloration of the skin had been observed for three years. At the back of the bottle is a piece of intestine, showing the enlargement of the solitary glands. Drawing.

Record of Insp., 133. 1858. Also, G. H. Rep. vol. v., p. 89.

2020<sup>95</sup>. Suprarenal capsules affected in the same way as many previous specimens.

George Y., aged 25, was admitted into the hospital with eczema, and for which arsenic in small doses was given. After the expiration of three weeks he was seized with collapse, vomiting, and in a few hours died. In the absence of all other cause, the remedy was suspected of having caused the symptoms, although so small an amount had been taken. On post-mortem examination, however, there was no proof of poisoning by arsenic, but the capsules were found diseased, as here seen. The body then appeared to be of a very dark hue, especially those parts where the eruption had been; here there was a considerable amount of pigment in the skin.

Record of Insp., 151. 1858.

2021. Suprarenal capsules affected with Addison's disease.

William P., aged 30, always enjoyed good health until about three months before his death, when he discovered that he was losing flesh and strength, but continued his occupation until 7th August, 1860, when he came under Mr. Valentine's care. He was then suffering from great irritability of the stomach, and pain in the lower part of the back. His skin was of a dark, dusky hue, not in patches, but diffused through the whole surface of the body. On the second visit Mr. V. recognized the case as one of Addison's disease. The sickness, which was his



principal symptom, was quite unrelieved by remedies, and the pain in the back was sometimes excruciating. He died on September 24th. The body was observed to be dark-coloured, and wasted; cicatrices of old sores in the neck. All the organs were examined, except the brain, and found quite healthy.

Mr. Valentine, Somerset.

2021<sup>5</sup>. A specimen of diseased suprarenal capsule, brought from Dr. Addison's house after his decease; probably from a private patient.

2021<sup>10</sup>. A specimen of diseased suprarenal capsule, brought from Dr. Addison's house after his decease; probably from a private patient.

Sept. 25, 1852. Mr. White.

2021<sup>15</sup>. Lardaceous or waxy disease of the suprarenal capsules. They came from a man who had long suffered from syphilitic caries of the frontal bone, and who at last died from great enlargement of liver, spleen, and kidney, due to lardaceous disease. The suprarenal bodies were large, and remarkably firm and hard, contrasting strongly with the usual condition of these organs. The tissue was not destroyed, and thus no symptoms were apparently produced; the specimen being preserved to show the fact of their susceptibility to this disease, in common with other organs.

2021<sup>30</sup>. Suprarenal capsules, containing tubercular deposit. These specimens are nearly spoiled from having been long kept before being placed in spirit.

Thomas C., aged 58, admitted under Dr. Barlow, Feb. 11, 1852. He was a sailor and his health had been good. For some weeks he had been ailing, and unable to follow his employment, complaining of nothing but debility and loss of appetite. The whole body was of a dark colour. The post-mortem examination showed the kidney not quite healthy, and there were tubercles in various parts of the body and the capsules were much diseased. The symptoms were thought to be due in great part to the last-mentioned affection. Drawing 159<sup>63</sup>, and 460<sup>5, 6, 7</sup>.

See case ix. of Addison's work.

2021<sup>35</sup>. A cancerous tubercle occupying the suprarenal capsule, and obstructing the vein.

Jane R., aged 28, was admitted into the obstetric ward, Feb. 4, 1852, for cancer of the uterus. After death, the body was observed to be of a darkish colour, and Dr. Addison considered that this might be associated with the disease of the capsules.

Our subsequent experience of Addison's disease would show that this was not a true example of the affection. Drawing 353<sup>15</sup>.

Case x. Addison's work.

2021<sup>40</sup>. Suprarenal capsules filled with fibrinous and yellow concretions, resembling tubercle.

James J., aged 35, admitted under Dr. Addison, Nov. 1851. A tidewaiter in the customs; generally good health, until seven months before death, when his illness came on, and at the same time his wife observed that his complexion was becoming dark. He also had frequent vomitings. On admission to the hospital, the colour of his skin was a deep olive brown, and the mucous membrane of the lips was also found to be stained by pigment. After death, no disease was discoverable in the body except that of these organs. Drawing 353<sup>14</sup>, and 159<sup>66</sup>.

See Case ii. Addison's work.

2021<sup>50</sup>. Cancer of suprarenal capsule. The morbid product is undergoing decay, has lost its cell character, and changed into granular matter and fat; thus putting on the appearance of the scrofulous deposit. It was preserved in order to display this fact. Its true nature was shown by the presence of cancer elsewhere.

John S., aged 42, under Dr. Barlow for cancer of the stomach.

Insp. 36. 1860.

2021<sup>83</sup>. Suprarenal capsule, having a large carcinomatous growth springing from it and nearly destroying it.

Catherine F., aged 42, under Mr. Callaway in 1842, for disease of the thyroid body. She died of cancer of the lungs and other parts. Prep. 1711<sup>73</sup>.

19. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 84.

2021<sup>90</sup>. A large cancerous tumor, involving the suprarenal capsule.

Stephen B., aged 29, under Dr. Addison in 1842. He died of cancer of the lungs, liver, &c.

19. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 83.

2022. Cancerous tumor in suprarenal capsule.

John D., aged 72, who died of cancer of the stomach, &c. See Prep. of stomach, 1812, and diseased aorta, 1462.

Red Insp. Book, p. 166.

2022<sup>4</sup>. Suprarenal capsule, containing a tumor apparently consisting of fat. A minute examination showed the glandular structure to be still present, and it then appeared merely an excessive growth of one of the fatty excrescences often seen on the organ.

Thomas M., aged 84, under Mr. Cock for senile gangrene.

Record of Insp. 212. 1855.

2022<sup>6</sup>. Cancer of suprarenal capsule.

Elizabeth H. L., aged 53, under Dr. Babington, March, 1853. She was suffering from carcinomatous disease of the stomach. The skin about the axilla, and some other parts of the body was rough, and of a dark colour, resembling ichthyosis. After death, one of the suprarenal capsules was found infiltrated with cancer. (At the commencement of the investigation of the subject, it was thought that some connection might have existed between this cutaneous affection and the disease of the capsule; but subsequent experience has shown that such a case is quite unconnected with Addison's disease.) Drawing 159<sup>69</sup>, 68, and 353<sup>16</sup>.

Case viii. of Addison's work. New Insp., vol. iv. p. 104.

2022<sup>9</sup>. Suprarenal capsules affected by Addison's disease. Described when recent, as completely destroyed by tuberculous disease, and adherent to adjacent organs. Some portions of the morbid material were of the consistence of putty, while others had softened into a fluid like pus.

Henry P., aged 26, under Dr. Addison, Nov. 1854. He had good health until six months before, when he began to experience pains in the legs and back, the latter also being very tender. For a month he had been obliged to give up work on account of attacks of giddiness and dimness of sight, with partial loss of consciousness. He was found



to have angular curvature of the spine, but no paralysis; also sick and faint when he attempted to rise from his bed. The whole body presented a brownish or olive hue, and there were patches of pigment on the lips. He died December 6. The post-mortem examination showed a psoas abscess, with disease of the lumbar vertebræ. There were also a few tubercles in the lung, but no other affection except that of the suprarenal capsules. Drawing 159<sup>67</sup>, and 353<sup>17</sup>.

Case iii. Addison's work. Record of Insp. 234. 1854.

## 2022<sup>10</sup>. Carcinoma of the right suprarenal capsule.

William G., aged 37, under Dr. Barlow, for cancer of the thorax. After death cancer was found to exist very extensively in the body and partially invaded one of the suprarenal organs. (It was observed that there were one or two dingy patches on his face. This, however, is not at all associated with Addison's disease.)

Prep. of ribs, 1050<sup>40</sup>. Drawing 353<sup>12</sup>. Addison's work, case xi.  
Insp. 14, for 1855.

## 2022<sup>11</sup>. Suprarenal capsules affected by Addison's disease.

Mrs. —, aged 59, a married lady in affluent circumstances, a patient of Drs. Ranking and Vincent, residing near Norwich. In May, 1855, she first perceived her face and hands becoming discoloured, and this was also observed by her friends. At the same time her appetite began to fail, and her stomach often rejected food. Between this time and October she continued to get worse, and at the latter period consulted Dr. Ranking, who recognized the similarity of the case with the description given by Dr. Addison. On October 11th, being still worse she called in Dr. Vincent to take charge of her. She then had constant sickness, suffered much from faintness, was unable to sit upright, the pulse very feeble, and the skin discoloured in a remarkable manner in many places. The face, neck, and hands had a dirty, copper-coloured appearance. From this time until her death, the colour increased in intensity, the debility became much greater, the sickness continued, and she suffered also from severe facial neuralgia. No organic disease was ever discoverable. She died April 25, 1856. This description was given, and the diagnosis made before the post-mortem examination. The body was found still fat, and all the organs were healthy, with the exception of the *suprarenal capsules*. These were enlarged and converted into firm, yellow, putty-like masses, all traces of structure being gone; the microscope discovering nothing but a fibrous tissue in parts, and irregular shaped cells and fatty granules in others, with a small quantity of cretaceous matter.

See full particulars of case in *Med. Times and Gazette* for May 24, 1856.

Drawing 353<sup>13</sup>.

2022<sup>13</sup>. Disease of suprarenal capsules; the organs being occupied by firm yellow masses, and tissue destroyed, one of them softening.

Charles W., aged 24, admitted, under Dr. Barlow, July 24, 1855. Always good health until five months ago, when he became feeble, breathless on exertion; had nausea, and a gradual darkening of the complexion. He was suffering, on admission, from great debility, emaciation, irritability of stomach, and a tawny colour of the complexion. All these symptoms increased, so that at the time of his death the skin had become darker, and more especially about the lower extremities. The inside of the lips, also, had a pigmentary deposit. Pulse quick and feeble. The body was taken away without having been inspected; but being followed home by Drs. Gull and Bealey, permission was given to examine only the supposed seat of disease, no other part of the body being allowed to be touched. The suprarenal organs were quite destroyed, as here seen.

2022<sup>13</sup>. Suprarenal capsule affected with epithelioma.

Jane B., aged 63, under Dr. Addison's care for carcinoma of the œsophagus. After death the disease was found to be of an epithelial character, and deposits of the same were met with in the lungs, liver, and suprarenal capsule. Œsophagus, 1793<sup>33</sup>; pancreas, 1988<sup>76</sup>.

Record of Insp. 70. 1856.

# DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

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## KIDNEY.

2022<sup>24</sup>. Kidney of a remarkably small size, scarcely exceeding that of an almond; the corresponding renal capsule is of the ordinary size.

Case of Mary M., aged 50. Died of malignant disease of the intestine, and had her uterus extirpated a year before, 1828, by Dr. Blundell. The right kidney was of the ordinary size, and healthy.

See prep. spleen, 1993<sup>40</sup>; uterus, 2259<sup>20</sup>; and drawings, 393 and 395.

7. Green Insp. Book, p. 137.

2022<sup>26</sup>. Two kidneys weighing together three and a half ounces, from extreme degeneration of the structure.

From a gentleman, aged 25, the subject of anemia and chronic vomiting. He was supposed to have love-sickness, and subsequently duodenitis, the state of the kidneys not being suspected.

Dr. Gull.

2022<sup>28</sup>. The vestige of a kidney consisting of spherical cavities in cellular membrane.

Case of Thomas M., aged 18, under Mr. Key, for disease of the bladder, in 1834. The left kidney was quite atrophied, and the right was double its natural size. This was also the subject of recent suppurative inflammation.

See prep. intestine, 1821<sup>85,86</sup>; and bladder, 2366<sup>50</sup>.

5. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 52.



2022<sup>30</sup>. Kidneys exceedingly atrophied, weighing together only two and three-quarter ounces.

Richard G., aged 48, under Dr. Barlow. He was a medical assistant, very intemperate, being accustomed to drink large quantities of raw spirits. His urine had been observed to be albuminous for three years. His case ended with epileptiform fits and coma.

Insp. 105, for 1856.

2022<sup>35</sup>. Kidneys exceedingly atrophied, weighing together only one and a half ounce. (These are the smallest in the museum.)

Mary E., aged 50, ailing for several years with symptoms of Bright's disease, and at last slight dropsy. She died in a drowsy state. The kidneys had undergone the cystic degeneration.

Insp. 199. 1857.

2022<sup>42</sup>. Two kidneys of remarkably small size. The tunic puckered and thickened. Renal capsules natural.

From a boy, a patient of Dr. Stroud's, who died of dropsy, after small-pox. The urine was said to be turbid, but was not examined for albumen.

8. Green Insp. Book, p. 71.

2022<sup>56</sup>. Kidney which was situated much lower than natural and upon the bodies of the vertebræ. It is distorted, and presents a considerable depression, occasioned by the pressure of the mesentery. There is likewise irregularity in the situation of the veins and arteries.

From the body of Edward R., aged 50, under Dr. Bright, 1830, who died of malformed chest and diseased heart and lungs.

9. Green Insp. Book, p. 72.

2022<sup>60</sup>. Fœtal kidneys; the left surmounted by the renal capsule lying in its usual position; the right lying in the centre just above the symphysis pubis.

2022<sup>70</sup>. Kidney reduced in size and altered in form from compression.

From the body of Abraham H., who was under Dr. Bright in the year 1828. He had a lateral curvature of the spine for many years, and died from suppuration of the vertebræ. The left kidney was subject to great compression by the curvature.

See prep. of vertebræ, 1026<sup>50</sup>. 6. Green Insp. Book, p. 49.

2022<sup>75</sup>. Heart-shaped kidney from a case of lateral curvature of the spine.

Record of Insp. 27. 1859.

2022<sup>80</sup>. Kidney much altered in shape from a transverse constriction at its upper part, and whereby the upper portion is almost separated. A band of renal structure still however remains, as well as an internal connection by the pelvis.

Geo. J., aged 58, under Dr. Barlow, for disease of heart.

Insp. 168. 1860.

2022<sup>84</sup>. Hydatid cyst, over which is stretched the right kidney in a state of compression and attenuation. A portion of liver is also adherent. The cyst is of moderate thickness, and its lining is inclined to ossification.

Case of Thomas L., aged 22, under Dr. Bright in 1836. Died from hydatid disease in the abdomen, involving as well as the kidney the liver, spleen, &c.

See preps. 1945<sup>20</sup> and 2567<sup>90</sup>. 10. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 8.

2023. Horse-shoe kidney.

T. Hardy, jun.

2023<sup>50</sup>. Kidneys united in the form of a horse-shoe, the cortical substance having numerous small cysts in its structure.

From the dissecting-room. Presented by Mr. King.

2024. Kidneys connected at the lower part by a condensed band of fibrous tissue rather than by glandular substance. One of the ureters is nearly or quite obliterated, thickened, and converted into a dense semi-cartilaginous structure.

Prep. of stomach. 1816. T. Hardy, jun.

2024<sup>10</sup>. Kidney lobulated as in the foetal state.

2024<sup>50</sup>. Portion of kidney and liver showing numerous black specks consisting of silver, which had been deposited in them from the internal administration of the nitrate.

Taken from the body of a man who died in the German Hospital of epilepsy. The black matter is seen to be in the course of the vessels and in the malpighian bodies.

Presented by Mr. E. Pye-Smith, Nov. 1859. Case related in full in Virchow's Archives.

2026. Left kidney wasted and ureter greatly contracted ; the right of a natural size, but the ureter rather enlarged.

2026<sup>10</sup>. Hypertrophied and atrophied kidney.

2026<sup>20</sup>. The urinary apparatus of a child. The left kidney wanting, the right the size of that of an adult. The left suprarenal capsule exists as usual, and the renal vessels diminished in size, pass to it. There was no left ureter, and no vesiculæ seminales could be discovered ; the vas deferens passing over to the right side of the bladder, and taking its course with its fellow.

From Anthony B., aged 8, who died of disease of the hip and tubercular arachnitis under Mr. Hilton's care in February, 1855.

Prep. of femur, 1317<sup>25</sup>. Record of Insp. 24. 1855.

2027. Kidney and renal capsule greatly enlarged. The character of the disease not described in the old catalogue, but it is probably a variety of cancer.

Old Museum Book, No. 253.

2028. Kidney very greatly enlarged. This preparation is very old, and is not described. The enlargement appears to be due to the presence of a soft mortar-like substance, the remains probably of chronic scrofulous disease.

2029. Enlarged kidney, in which is seen a quantity of softening tuberculous matter. The opposite kidney was diminished in size.

Old Museum Book, No. 246.

2030. Somewhat enlarged kidney, the tubular part much destroyed by ulceration. Two ounces of pus were contained in the infundibula, also small abscesses in the substance of the kidney. The ureter and bladder also thickened and ulcerated. In the same glass are two portions of ulcerated intestine from the same patient, who died of diarrhœa



and cystitis and pyelitis, after an illness of twelve months, in Charity ward, under Dr. Marcet in the year 1807.

Case of Ann Burgess, aged 52.

Old Museum Book, No. 75.

2031. Kidney containing small abscesses, in which are numerous particles of calculous matter.

Dr. Bright.

2031<sup>25</sup>. Kidney, which had been affected with recent acute inflammation. In its cortical substance are numerous small collections of purulent matter. The lining membrane of the pelvis and ureter is thickened and covered with a secretion approaching to the character of plastic lymph.

From the case of William H., who died of stricture under Mr. Morgan's care in 1831.

2. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 118.

See prep. of bladder, 2091<sup>88</sup>; and testis, 2366<sup>60</sup>.

2031<sup>50</sup>. Kidneys somewhat enlarged; in the substance of which are numerous small collections of purulent matter. The pelvis and infundibula considerably dilated.

Case of Elizabeth H., aged 40, who died of malignant disease of the uterus, and which pressed upon the ureters. In the year 1832.

See prep. of uterus, 2266<sup>60</sup>.

11. Green Insp. Book, p. 167.

2031<sup>75</sup>. Section of a kidney, in which is a fibrinous deposit in the cortical substance. The spleen has one of similar character (prep. 2002). It appears to be such as is often found in diseases of the heart.

From the case of George L., aged 38, who was under Dr. Addison in 1832.

11. Green Insp. Book, p. 172.

2032. Kidney, with abscess opening into the colon.

From Mrs. B., a patient of Dr. Cholmeley's in Lydia's ward.

Old Museum Book, No. 93.

2032<sup>48</sup>. Kidneys from a young person, in which there is a deposition of strumous matter in defined masses, principally affecting the cortex. From a private patient of Dr. Bright's and Mr. Streeter.

See drawing, No. 353<sup>60</sup>.

2033. Kidney, of which the tunic is much thickened, the pelvis dilated, the tubular part ulcerated and absorbed, the cortical part partially so, and communicating with an extensive abscess in the loins.

From Mr. Davy's collection. Old Museum Book, No. 233.

2033<sup>10</sup>. Kidneys having their cortical structure occupied by a fibrinous deposit. When recent, the kidneys were enlarged, and the surface covered with masses of fibrin and blood.

Alfred C., aged 6, who died a month after a severe burn, with symptoms of pyæmia.

Record of Insp. 46. 1855.

2033<sup>20</sup>. Suppuration of kidney in case of general pyæmia. The surface of the organs is seen to be covered with small points of pus.

Case of H. B., who died of pyæmia after injury to leg.

Prep. heart, 1396<sup>45</sup>; drawing, 38<sup>10</sup>.

Insp. 60. 1855.

2033<sup>30</sup>. Scrofulous disease of the kidney. It is much enlarged, and filled with tuberculous matter. This has softened down in some parts into cavities. The ureter is also thickened by it, and the bladder has tubercular ulceration.

2034. Kidney containing a small mass of bone.

Elizabeth B., aged 29, died under Dr. Barlow's care for ovarian disease.

Insp. 125. 1857.

2035. Kidney intended to show old inflammation of the tunic, which is thickened. The kidney is also affected with Bright's disease.

Case of William R., aged 40, who was under Dr. Bright's care for renal dropsy.

3. Green Insp. Book, p. 75.

2035<sup>14</sup>. Kidney, the capsule of which is greatly thickened and condensed, and detached from the surface of the kidney, from which it was separated by flakes of a dark black colour, and intermixed with dirty puriform fluid. There were collections of pus in the substance of the kidney.

Case of Henry W., aged 13, under Dr. Bright in 1829. He had been ill a long time, and his symptoms aggravated by a severe injury to the loins nine months before his death, and which had caused effusion of blood and abscess.

8. Green Insp. Book, p. 163.

See prep. of intestine, 1855<sup>32</sup> and 1864<sup>16</sup>; other kidney, 2035<sup>28</sup>.

2035<sup>38</sup>. Corresponding kidney from the same lad, with collections of pus in its interior.

2035<sup>42</sup>. Kidney somewhat enlarged in size, the proper capsule greatly thickened and condensed, and separated by a mixture of fluid and concrete pus from the surface. The external surface was firmly attached to the tunica adiposa.

Case of Jane R., aged 42, under Dr. Bright in 1830. The disease of the kidney was connected with a very large ovarian tumor.

See prep. of vein, 1521<sup>90</sup>; uterus, 2259<sup>40</sup>; and drawing of kidney, 362.

10. Green Insp. Book, p. 6.

2035<sup>56</sup>. Kidney enlarged to many times its natural size. The infundibula dilated and filled with purulent matter, and lining membrane thickened. The ureter is as large as a small intestine, and its walls thick. The patient had passed purulent urine for three years.

Case of Caroline P., aged 30, under Dr. Bright in 1832.

3. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 157.



2035<sup>60</sup>. Kidneys having the veins obstructed with coagula. They are also large, and of a white colour.

2035<sup>65</sup>. Kidneys inflamed, large, and mottled. In one is a small fibrinous deposit. The tubules filled with inflammatory product.

Laura S., aged 6, under Dr. Gull for scarlatina, dying three weeks afterwards of suppuration of pharynx and peritonitis.

Insp. 250. 1854.

2035<sup>75</sup>. Kidneys containing fibrinous wedge-shaped masses, from a child who died three weeks after scarlatina.

Charles W., aged 4.

Insp. 232. 1854.

2035<sup>80</sup>. Kidneys much enlarged from nephritis, weighing eighteen ounces. To the naked eye they appeared large, coarse, pale, and friable. The microscope showed the tubules full of granular exudative matter. In one kidney were small deposits of fibrin; also, mucous membrane of pelvis inflamed.

Maria G., aged 10, under Dr. Hughes for scarlatina. She died three weeks afterwards.

Insp. 213. 1854.

2035<sup>84</sup>. Kidney occupied by numerous small abscesses; at the same time the organ is irregular on the surface, and tunic thickened, presenting an example of the disease which is generally the sequel of bladder affections.

John W., aged 75, under Mr. Key for stone in the bladder. It was deemed inadvisable to operate, on account of the man's age.

13. Green Insp. Book, p. 35.

2035<sup>85</sup>. Tubercular disease of the kidney. The deposit is seen beneath the mucous membrane of the pelvis, and passing in all directions towards the circumference along the calices.

Case of Henry L., aged 6, who died under Mr. Hilton's care with diseased temporal bone, phthisis, and other tuberculous diseases.

Temporal bone, prep. 1074<sup>70</sup>.

Record of Insp. 85. 1854.

2035<sup>86</sup>. Kidney extremely atrophied, and undergone cystic degeneration, weighing only three ounces.

Matilda S., aged 17, under Dr. Barlow for acute laryngitis. She had been subject to epileptic fits for some weeks, and the urine was albuminous. She at last fell into a semi-comatose state. The larynx was found covered with a thin layer of lymph.

See prep. 1694<sup>51</sup>. Insp. 35. 1854.

2035<sup>90</sup>. Tubercular disease of kidney, ureter, and bladder. The disease appeared to have followed the course of the pelvis and calices. The lining membrane of the pelvis has scrofulous matter beneath it, or quite destroyed by the adventitious material which has taken its place. There are also distinct masses in the cortex, some of which have softened. The ureter is much thickened by the same deposit, and the bladder is seen covered by a rough layer of similar material.

John S., aged 50, under Dr. Barlow. Besides this disease here seen, the prostate and testes were affected, as well as the intestines and lungs.

Insp. 192. 1854.

2035<sup>92</sup>. Kidney containing miliary tubercles.

Geo. S., aged 10, under Dr. Addison for general tuberculosis.

See liver, 1915<sup>30</sup>; heart, 1445<sup>50</sup>.

Insp. 2. 1858.

2035<sup>95</sup>. Kidney containing miliary tubercles.

George B., aged 6, who after measles fell into a cachectic state, and rapidly died of tuberculosis.

See lungs, 1737<sup>25</sup>; spleen, 2008<sup>50</sup>; liver, 1915.

Insp. 132. 1856.

2036. Kidneys large and pale, and now, in spirit, presenting no very marked morbid appearance to the naked eye; but, when fresh, the malpighian bodies were seen as minute white specks, and beneath the microscope as opaque bodies, consisting almost entirely of fat. None of the mottling of ordinarily diseased kidneys was visible, nor were the tubules occupied by any inflammatory exudation.

Mary F., aged 35, under Dr. Barlow for general dropsy, and uterine cancer, from the constant bleeding of which she died. The urine was not albuminous.

Insp. 25. 1855; and Path. Trans., vol. vi.

2036<sup>5</sup>. Kidneys affected by lardaceous or waxy disease; much enlarged, hard, and translucent, weighing seventeen ounces.

Caroline J., aged 26, under Dr. Addison. She suffered from a chronic ulcer of the leg, enlargement of the liver, and anasarca. All the viscera were found affected by the same disease, the liver weighing seven and a half pounds.

Insp. 124. 1856.

2036<sup>30</sup>. "Kidneys large, and of a pale colour, being affected with the white mottling deposit described by Dr. Bright." Injected.

Edward M., aged 25, under Dr. Cholmeley in 1827. He was a sailor, and admitted with acute general anasarca, which appeared to have arisen from a cold caught in the Mediterranean. This is one of Dr. Bright's original preparations.

4. Green Insp. Book, p. 114.

2036<sup>32</sup>. "Two kidneys, large, and of a white colour, affected with the white mottling deposit described by Dr. Bright."

Described in Bright's work.

2036<sup>64</sup>. "Kidney affected with the white mottling deposit described by Dr. Bright." The organ is large, and of a pale colour. Injected.

From a patient of Dr. Bright's.

2037. "Injected section of a kidney affected with the white mottling deposit. It is somewhat misshapen, from the tubercular character of its structure. The form, however, did not depend on any disease analogous to true tubercle, but upon a general change in the substance of the kidney, some parts projecting, of a white colour, upon a pinkish ground, the small star-like vessels running over them. The size but little altered. Proper tunic adhering very closely. Internally, the whole cortical structure of a pretty uniform yellowish colour, with many small and indistinct opaque yellow spots."—Bright.



Mary G., aged 25, admitted with dropsy in November, 1825, under which she had laboured about two months, and the urine was found highly albuminous. Corresponding section, 2037<sup>1</sup>.

2. Green Insp. Book, p. 28; and  
Dr. Bright's work, Part i. page 12, plate 2.

2037<sup>1</sup>. Counterpart section not injected.

2037<sup>35</sup>. Large white mottled kidney. The surface is seen to be covered with white specks of deposit.

William L., aged 25, in the hospital in 1838. He had universal dropsy, and from which he had once almost recovered.

14. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 153.

2037<sup>50</sup>. "Kidney affected with the mottling deposit described by Dr. Bright." They are seen to be large and pale. Injected.

James B., aged 26, under Dr. Back in 1831. Twenty weeks before his death he went out in wet shoes and took cold, which was followed in two days by swelling, which gradually increased until the whole body was involved. The urine of dark colour, and coagulable by heat.

Prep. of appendix cœci, 1879<sup>80</sup>; peritoneum, 2440<sup>60</sup>.

2. Misc. Insp. Book, page 39.

2038. "Portion of kidney affected with the light-coloured mottling deposit described by Dr. Bright; the arteries injected red, and the veins yellow." This appearance is not now well seen, the organ presenting more of the character of the waxy organ; this is best seen in the uninjected section.

Robert I., aged 25, an intemperate man, and much exposed to the weather. Died of dropsy in 1827.

1. Green Insp. Book, p. 125; and  
Dr. Bright's work, Part i. page 26, plate 4.

2038<sup>1</sup>. Counterpart of preceding uninjected.

2038<sup>64</sup>. "Section of right kidney injected, showing the mottling deposit described by Dr. Bright." The organ is only about half the usual size.

See prep. of knee-joint, 1327<sup>50</sup>, covered with urate of soda.

2040<sup>12</sup>. Kidney affected with Bright's disease. Preserved to show the granular surface.

2040<sup>15</sup>. Kidney affected with Bright's disease. Preserved to show the thickened and rigid renal arteries.

2040<sup>25</sup>. "Two kidneys affected with the white mottling deposit described by Dr. Bright."

2040<sup>50</sup>. "A kidney far advanced in the chronic granular form of the mottling deposit described by Dr. Bright." The patient was affected with dropsy, and the urine coagulable. The arteries are injected.

Lewis K., aged 45, under Dr. Back in 1828.

7. Green Insp. Book, p. 135.

2041<sup>50</sup>. "Kidney affected with the mottling deposit described by Dr. Bright. The surface of the kidney, which is minutely granular or scabrous, is distinctly lobulated. The patient passed coagulable urine for about five years. An injected preparation."

Case of Mary B., aged 24, under Dr. Bright in 1831.

Prep. 2228<sup>30</sup>.

11. Green Insp. Book, p. 59.

2042<sup>40</sup>. "Kidney rather artificially preserved by slight drying, in order to show the granular surface. It appears to have been the seat of a pale inflammatory infiltration, and to have become subsequently contracted."

Thomas J., aged 65, who died under Mr. Morgan of disease of the prostate.

See prep., 2407<sup>50</sup>; also, diseased heart, 1403<sup>81</sup>

7. Green Insp. Book, p. 12.

2042<sup>60</sup>. "Kidney affected with the chronic granular form of disease described by Dr. Bright." Injected.

2042<sup>75</sup>. Kidney remarkably contracted; the cortical substance granular. It was firm in structure, and contained much yellow deposit.

From a woman, aged 35, who died of apoplexy. The left ventricle of heart was much hypertrophied, and the cerebral vessels were diseased. The contracted kidney, hypertrophied heart, and ossified basilar artery are contained in the same bottle.

New vol. ii., p. 81.

2042<sup>89</sup>. "Kidney affected with the mottling deposit described by Dr. Bright in the chronic granular form. The tunic removed to show the scabrous surface of the gland."

2043<sup>50</sup>. Kidney affected with mottling deposit in the chronic form. It is considerably wasted. Several small cysts are imbedded in its surface, the largest scarcely exceeding the size of a pea. Some of these contain transparent fluid, others opaque concrete substances.

Joseph H., aged 51.

2. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 136.

2044. Kidney with numerous small cysts on the cortical part, erroneously called hydatids.

From Mr. Davy's collection.

2045. Kidney with numerous but small cellular cavities dispersed through its substance. Taken from an aged subject.

2045<sup>50</sup>. Kidney injected and laid open, with numerous cysts in its cortical part.

From Brookes's collection.

2046. Kidney with numerous cysts, some of which are of large size, imbedded in its substance, which is much absorbed, and projecting on its surface.

William P., aged 25, under Mr. B. Cooper in 1827. He died soon after the operation for lithotomy. The bladder was found much diseased, and ureter and kidney much distended.

Prep. bladder, 2082.

2. Green Insp. Book, p. 68.

2046<sup>32</sup>. Large portion of a kidney greatly distended, and reduced to a complex membranous sac, in which the ureter, pelvis,



and infundibula may be traced. Besides these parts, a number of spherical and thin cells have formed between them and the tunica propria.

Dr. Dowler of Richmond.

2046<sup>40</sup>. Kidney containing numerous small cysts, and one very large one, the size almost of an adult cranium.

From Ann H., aged 81, who died after the operation for hernia.

Insp., 69. 1859.

2046<sup>64</sup>. A kidney injected, the whole of whose substance has become reduced to simple cysts, probably of tubular origin. These are variable in size. There is very slight dilatation of the pelvis.

From a patient of Mr. Iliff's, aged 26, who had suffered from hæmaturia and urinary symptoms for about six months. At the commencement of this time a tumor could be felt in the abdomen. Died exhausted, after passing large fibrinous clots.

See prep. 2091<sup>32</sup>.

2. Note-book, p. 26.

2046<sup>70</sup>. Two very fine examples of cystic kidney. Both organs enlarged, and connected with innumerable cysts of all sizes. The pelvis and infundibula are dilated. In one ureter a calculus is seen.

2047<sup>15</sup>. Hydatid cyst growing from the hilum of one kidney, but scarcely involving the structure; the size of an orange. The pelvis and ureter firmly united to its walls. The cyst contained nearly a hundred smaller hydatids.

James B., aged 56, died of phthisis. The hydatid was found accidentally after death.

Insp., 43. 1857.

2047<sup>18</sup>. Kidney containing a hydatid cyst in its upper part, and but slightly involving the structure of the organ.

From a body in the dissecting room, and which also had hydatids in the liver.

December, 1858.

2047<sup>20</sup>. Kidney presenting a few cysts in its cortical substance, and which are lined by a thin membrane. The latter somewhat resembles that of a hydatid, though this idea is opposed to the fact of the cysts being independent.

Mary P., aged 35, died of disease of heart under Br. Bright in 1842.

18. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 284.

2047<sup>25</sup>. Kidney containing numerous cysts in its cortical substance, and principally on the surface. They are peculiar as containing a brown gelatinous substance.

2047<sup>59</sup>. Kidney greatly enlarged, and containing numerous cysts, which occupy almost the whole of the cortical part.

George H., aged 38, under Dr. Back in 1828.

6. Green Insp. Book, p. 115.

2047<sup>75</sup>. "Kidney greatly enlarged, the glandular structure pervaded with numerous cysts of large size, apparently the result of the dilatation of the uriniferous tubes. The infundibula are somewhat distended, but they are but little altered." A point of considerable interest in this case is the fact of its having been associated with a very similar cystic disease of the liver. See remarks on which in vol. vii. of the Transactions of Pathological Society.

Prep. of liver, 1909<sup>40</sup>.

Presented by Mr. Key of Clapham.

2048. Kidney containing a single large cyst on its surface.

2048<sup>32</sup>. Kidney with a large cyst partially imbedded in the glandular structure, but forming a considerable projection on the surface of the organ.

2048<sup>48</sup>. Kidney containing a large cyst on its surface.

2048<sup>80</sup>. Portion of kidney with a cyst the size of a hazle nut imbedded in the glandular structure. It appears to be the result of a dilated tube, having an outlet, and connected with the pelvis. It contained some very small calculi.

Josh. S., aged 64, under Dr. Bright in 1834.

5. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 63.

2049. Two cystic kidneys, one very large, and containing numerous cysts of all sizes, while the other kidney is not much above the usual size, and contains only small cysts on the surface in the course of formation.

Elizabeth P., aged 27, who died of apoplexy under Dr. Pavy.

Insp. 106. 1860.

2051. Kidney with rather a large cyst imbedded in its substance reaching to the surface, and communicating with the infundibula.

2054. Kidney of a child enlarged from carcinomatous disease; structure firm, with some spots of yellow. Infundibula dilated; ureter impervious. Tubercles from the same disease were found in the liver.

See prep. 1923.

2055. Kidney with a considerable portion of the substance indurated by fungoid or scirrhus deposit.

From a patient who had cancer of the leg, which was amputated by Mr. Key; but the disease returned in the internal organs.

See leg, 1248<sup>80</sup>, and 1641; skin, 1658; heart, 1399.

2056<sup>24</sup>. Kidney greatly enlarged by cancerous disease.

2056<sup>36</sup>. Section of a kidney greatly enlarged by cancerous disease.

2056<sup>48</sup>. A kidney enormously enlarged, with thickened tunic, adherent colon, and dilatation of the pelvis and infundibula. One of the last contains a calculus, and another presents a cystiform peduncular mass supposed to be malignant. There is a sinuous opening between the pelvis and colon.

Drs. Bright and Turner.

2056<sup>50</sup>. Carcinoma of the kidney. The whole organ presents a uniform enlargement from an equal infiltration of the disease.

Sarah D., aged 58, under Dr. Hughes. She had been ailing several months with hæmaturia, and at last paraplegia supervened. A large



mass of carcinomatous disease was found involving the spine, and the cord within was softened.

Prep. of spine, 1028<sup>60</sup>.

Record of Insp., 11. 1858.

2056<sup>55</sup>. Carcinoma of kidney, showing the organ much enlarged, and of a milk-white colour, the whole structure being infiltrated with cancer, and presenting no tubera on any part. A portion of the other kidney is placed at the back of the jar.

George J., aged 57, under Mr. Bryant for diffused cancer of the leg, of which he died; cancerous growths being also found in other parts of the body.

Insp. 156. 1857.

2056<sup>60</sup>. Kidney considerably enlarged by cancerous disease.

Mrs. C., aged 50, a patient of Dr. Hodgkins. Three years before her death her breast was excised for cancer, and the wound healed. Subsequently tumors appeared on the head and other parts.

See prep. breast, 2302<sup>80</sup>, with drawing 407; tumor of brain, 1585<sup>75</sup>; dura mater, 1604<sup>50</sup>; fibrous tumor of uterus, 2275<sup>40</sup>.

10. Green Insp. Book, p. 106.

2057<sup>20</sup>. A large ragged sac, having thin walls, which seem to have been developed in the extremity of the kidney, the remainder of which is seen attenuated and expanded over the cyst. The contents of the great sac appear to have been cancerous, and to have been removed by some mode of softening; some shapeless and ragged matter only remains.

2057<sup>60</sup>. Kidney greatly enlarged by carcinomatous disease. The tunic also of the kidney appears to be greatly thickened.

2057<sup>30</sup>. Kidney greatly enlarged by carcinomatous disease. The masses of disease within are softened, and changed to a yellow colour.

From John G., aged 18, under Dr. Cholmeley in 1830. While alive, the large tumor formed by the kidney caused considerable difference

of opinion as to its nature. After death the peritoneum was found extensively involved in cancerous disease of an arborescent form.

See prep. of lung, 1747<sup>50</sup>; and peritoneum, 2469<sup>56</sup> and 2470<sup>84</sup>.

10. Green Insp. Book, p. 47.

2058. "Section of kidney greatly enlarged by fungoid disease; it contained numerous large broken-down tumors, of some of which the cysts are ossified. The kidney was much larger than the portion preserved would lead one to suppose. The greater part was so softened as to render its preservation impossible, and the remainder is contracted by the spirit. It was taken from a lady between twenty and thirty years of age. The tumor which it occasioned commenced when the patient was a girl, and was at one time thought to be ovarian; at another time it was supposed to be in the liver. A portion of colon preserved with the kidney has tubercles on or immediately under its mucous coat. There are fungoid tubercles in a preserved portion of the liver. 1828."

E. C. May, Esq., Tottenham.

- 2059<sup>64</sup>. "Kidney, in the cortical substance of which is seated a tumor about the size of an almond. This seemed to be formed of numerous small cysts which contained a puriform sanguineous fluid." This is a very old preparation, and now impossible to say whether the disease be cavernous tissue or merely cancerous.

2061. Kidney with a large cancerous tubercle immediately subjacent to its tunic, and deeply imbedded in its substance.

2062. Enlarged kidney with fungoid and melanoid tubercles in different stages subjacent to its tunic.

See other preps. from same subject.

Glands, 1551; omentum, 1555; skin, 1661; liver, 1937.

- 2062<sup>60</sup>. A kidney with fungoid and melanoid tubercles; some imbedded in the glandular substance, others external to it, but especially about the pelvis.

See also other preps.

Omentum, 2470<sup>21, 42</sup>; mesentery, 2467<sup>35</sup>; ovary, 2249<sup>64</sup>.

Presented by Mr. French through Sir A. Cooper.

2063. Kidney showing slight lacerations on its surface, produced by injury, exemplifying a very frequent mode of injury by a forcible bending of the organ.

Insp. 158. 1860.

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## PELVIS AND URETER.

2064. Kidney of a child very much enlarged by soft white matter, filling up the infundibula and pelvis, and occasioning the absorption of the glandular structure. The ureter small, and nearly impervious.

See next prep., 2064<sup>10</sup>.

2064<sup>10</sup>. The fellow-kidney of that described above as 2064.

2065<sup>8</sup>. Pelvis of the kidney having fibrinous lining, which is earthy.

Mr. Hilton.

2065<sup>16</sup>. A kidney, the infundibula greatly distended and filled with a white friable substance, which, on analysis by Dr. Babington, proved to consist of phosphate of lime. The glandular structure is almost entirely absorbed.

John P., aged 53, who had suffered for four years from purulent discharge from the bladder, under Mr. May of Tottenham.

See prep. of bladder, 2099<sup>60</sup>; and portions of fibrin passed, 2077<sup>56</sup>.

1. Note-book, p. 154.

2065<sup>32</sup>. Kidney, with the infundibula greatly distended and filled with an opaque white friable material. The glandular structure almost wholly absorbed.

Wm. T., aged 60, under Mr. B. Cooper in 1831 for stricture.

11. Green Insp. Book, p. 7.

2065<sup>48</sup>. A kidney which has been reduced to cysts by the accumulation of a cretaceous matter in the pelvis and infundibula. Dried specimen.



2065<sup>64</sup>. A kidney in which numerous large cells occupy the place of the tubular and cortical substances. The ureter is entirely obliterated, but the communications evince the remains of infundibula.

2066<sup>50</sup>. The membranous remains of a kidney injected, inflated, and dried. Internal distension had produced the removal of all the secreting substance, and there remained only an enlarged pelvis and set of infundibula. The proper arteries of the organ are seen distributed on the surface.

2066<sup>60</sup>. A specimen of dilated kidney. The glandular structure has been entirely absorbed.

The case presented by Dr. Lewin of Torquay through Dr. Bright.

2067. Dilated infundibula, pelvis, and ureter. The cortical part of the kidney very much absorbed.

2067<sup>50</sup>. Kidney of a child seven years of age. The infundibula greatly distended. The cortical part with the glandular structure in some parts wholly absorbed. The pelvis and infundibula appear to have been distended with fluid.

Presented by Mr. Edenborough.

2068<sup>32</sup>. Kidney somewhat enlarged; the infundibula much distended, encroaching on the glandular structure; the mucous membrane lining them much thickened, and rough. They contained puriform fluid, and two calculi moulded to the cavity in which they were lodged. Capsule much thickened, ureter greatly distended, and glands in the neighbourhood enlarged.

From the case of Robert T., aged 26, who was in the hospital in 1832 for long-standing stricture of the urethra, of which he died.

See prep. bladder, 1784<sup>62</sup>.

11. Green Insp. Book, p. 151.

2068<sup>70</sup>. Section of a kidney showing an advanced stage of strumous pyelitis and ulceration, with absorption of some of the cortical structure.

Case of Frederick B., aged 21, under Dr. Barlow in 1847, who died of tubercular arachnitis, tubercles in lungs, &c.

New vol., p. 194.

2068<sup>80</sup>. Two kidneys, one contracted, the other somewhat enlarged; the glandular structure reduced by absorption. The infundibula, pelvis, and ureter somewhat dilated. The mucous membrane lining the first very slightly thickened.

Case of James C., aged 50, who was in hospital in 1831, and died of malignant disease of the bladder and ureter.

See prep. 2103<sup>50</sup>, bladder.

10. Green Insp. Book, p. 154.

2069. Left kidney converted by dilatation of the pelvis and infundibula, and absorption of the glandular part, into a large sac, which was filled with puriform fluid. The ureter is not obliterated. The bladder is ulcerated and contracted. The tumor to which the kidney had given rise had been considered ovarian.

Case of Mrs. S., aged 34, under Dr. Addison in the year 1827. The tumor had been coming three years, but the health had only been affected a few months.

4. Green Insp. Book, p. 117.

2069<sup>32</sup>. Kidney, of which the pelvis and infundibula are dilated into one large pouch. A small portion of the glandular structure remains at the lower part of the kidney, but at the upper part it is wholly absorbed. There are firm adhesions to the spleen. The cavity appears to have contained pus and flakes of inorganizable albumen.

2069<sup>50</sup>. Section of a kidney taken from a young female, the pelvic lining being covered with strumous tubercle, part of which is in a state of ulceration. There was also an ulcer at the neck of the bladder.

See prep. 2092<sup>55</sup>.

2069<sup>64</sup>. Right kidney greatly enlarged by dilatation of the infundibula. The lining membrane thickened, and which con-

tained about a pint of pus. Ureter thickened, and canal nearly obliterated. A small calculus was found in the pelvis of the kidney. Spermatic veins varicose.

Case of Ann L., aged 29, who was under Dr. Bright in 1829 for this disease which caused a tumor in the side.

See prep. calculi, 2154<sup>43</sup>.

1. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 92.

2070. Ureters obstructed by calculi. Pelvis and kidney greatly dilated. Substance of kidney distended and absorbed, with abscess.

Old Museum Book, No. 257.

2071. Kidney with the upper part of the ureter and pelvis greatly distended from calculus lodged in the ureter. The substance of the kidney to a considerable degree absorbed.

Case of S. Bartlett.

C. A. Key's Record of Inspections.

2072. Kidney with pelvis and infundibula containing large calculi, the glandular part absorbed.

Brookes' Collection, cat. xlii., 7.

2072<sup>20</sup>. Kidney containing two large branched calculi.

2072<sup>40</sup>. Kidney with the infundibula and pelvis containing large calculi, the glandular part absorbed or converted into concrete pus.

Brookes' Collection, cat. xlii., 7.

2072<sup>60</sup>. Kidney containing a very large calculus of a branched form, to which the pelvis and infundibula have accommodated themselves. There remains, however, a good deal of secreting substance.

2072<sup>80</sup>. Kidney wasted to a very small size, but the pelvis and some of the infundibula dilated, and containing calculi. The ureter contracted, and the emulgent artery nearly obliterated.



2073<sup>32</sup>. Kidney laid open, and showing several large calculi in its infundibula and pelvis. The membrane lining these cavities is much thickened, and there are several tubercles, apparently cancerous, in the cortical part.

Presented to Mr. Brookes by Mr. Semple.

Brookes' collection, cat. xx., 7.

2073<sup>48</sup>. Kidneys, with the ureters and bladder of a child. The infundibula are distended, and contain calculi of considerable size, apparently composed of the phosphates. A large calculus of the same description exists in each pelvis, which is considerably dilated. The right ureter is dilated and tortuous. The cortical part of the kidneys is wasted, and contains mottling deposit. The bladder tolerably healthy, but a little thickened.

Presented by F. Toulmin, Esq., of Hackney,

2073<sup>64</sup>. Kidney, of which the infundibula are distended with calculi. A sinus leads into the colon.

Case of Benjamin W., aged 58, who was a patient of Dr. Barlow's in 1853. He had suffered from symptoms of renal calculi five years before death.

See prep. 2073<sup>65</sup>; and drawing, 364<sup>50</sup>.

6. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 131; and Guy's Hosp. Rep., vol. vii. p. 22.

2073<sup>65</sup>. The fellow kidney of the one described above as 2073<sup>64</sup>.

2073<sup>80</sup>. Kidney with the ureter and bladder and part of the urethra. The lining membrane of the infundibula and pelvis is thick and rough. There is a small calculus and several fragments of earthy matter in the latter, and apparently adherent. A large calculus, chiefly consisting of lithic acid, was found in the bladder, which is somewhat thickened. The prostate and Cowper's glands are much enlarged.

See preps. of biliary calculi, 1973<sup>76</sup>; and urinary calculus, 2218<sup>80</sup>.

Presented by Mr. Camplin of Finsbury Square.

2074. Kidney, of which the pelvis is nearly filled up by a large calculus; a portion of the kidney is absorbed, and its tunic is much distended by two or three large cysts.

Presented by G. W. Linton, Esq.

2076. Kidney with a calculus lodged in the pelvis.

Old Museum Book, No. 259.

2076<sup>10</sup>. Small kidney containing calculi.

2077. Kidney with a calculus imbedded in its pelvis. The patient, aged 22, had fever two years before his death. This was succeeded by chorea, which continued. He was admitted into the hospital fourteen days before his death with painful and distended abdomen, vomiting, and suppressed urine. Besides this preparation there were found an ossific patch on the pia mater, emphysema of the lungs, and intussusceptio of the ileum into the cœcum.

Case of John B., under Dr. Curry in the year 1804.

See prep. of ileum, 1804.

Old Museum Book, No. 9.

2077<sup>16</sup>. Calculus in the ureter near the bladder.

2077<sup>32</sup>. Small kidney with cysts in its cortical part, and a mulberry calculus lodged in its pelvis.

Case of George M., aged 65, who died from an accident, under Mr. Cooper's care in the year 1828.

6. Green Insp. Book, p. 60.

2077<sup>35</sup>. Calculus from the kidney.

2077<sup>36</sup>. Calculus from the kidney, remarkable for its size and the extent to which it represents the cavity in which it was moulded.

From a private patient of Drs. Bright and Turner.

2077<sup>40</sup>. Calculus from the kidney, weighing a hundred and two grains.

2077<sup>42</sup>. Calculus from the kidney.

2077<sup>44</sup>. Calculus from the kidney, weighing twenty grains.

2077<sup>46</sup>. Calculus from the kidney.

Robert G., aged 21.

17. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 315.

2077<sup>48</sup>. Renal calculi, composed of oxalate of lime, remarkably white. There were traces of lithic acid.

2077<sup>50</sup>. Renal calculus, chiefly oxalate of lime.

Mr. Bryant's cat., p. 103.

2077<sup>52</sup>. Calculus from the kidney, consisting of oxalate of lime, with opaque crystals of that salt scattered over the exterior. Specific gravity 1.85. Analysed by Dr. Bird.

M. A. F., aged 42.

15. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 114.

2077<sup>56</sup>. Small fragments of phosphate of lime found in the pelvis of a kidney which was much diseased.

See prep. 2065<sup>16</sup>.

2077<sup>58</sup>. Renal calculi, consisting of phosphate of lime, contained in a kidney the subject of cancer.

Jeremiah S., aged 38, under Dr. Barlow in January, 1853. For a long time he had had symptoms of renal calculi, and latterly a tumor appeared in the abdomen as the cancerous kidney grew in size.

New vol. iv. p. 35.

2077<sup>60</sup>. Dilated pelvis of kidney, dried.

2077<sup>64</sup>. Kidney greatly dilated and sacculated. The obstructions seem to have arisen from a carcinomatous cauliflower growth at the exit of the pelvis and in the ureter. A dark portion united to the fungus is probably conglutated blood. There is very little left besides the membranous tunic.

From a private patient, aged 71, of G. Parsons, Esq., of Walworth.

2078. Kidney with two ureters, taken from a child.

See bladder, 2078<sup>5</sup>.

2078<sup>5</sup>. Bladder with three ureters, taken from a child. One of the kidneys had two ureters.

See prep. 2078.

2079<sup>16</sup>. A kidney with two ureters, which unite a short distance before entering the bladder.



2079<sup>20</sup>. Kidney and portion of bladder, with two ureters distinct through their entire course.

2079<sup>32</sup>. Bladder with three ureters; two on the right side, stated in Brookes' catalogue to have the vas deferens double on one side, but this appears not to be the case.

Brookes' cat. lxxvii., 6.

2079<sup>53</sup>. Calculus in the ureter; the other portion in the bottle is probably the kidney contracted above it.

2079<sup>60</sup>. Stricture of ureter; cicatrix in dilated pelvis. The kidney above, a mere vestige.

Guy's Hosp. Rep., October, 1845.

2079<sup>62</sup>. Strictured ureter with cicatrices. Kidney expanded, and ureter contracted below.

Case of Geo. H., aged 4, under Dr. Barlow in 1845, who died of measles and suppurative inflammation.

New vol. i. p. 21.

2079<sup>64</sup>. "Kidney and ureter which have been the subject of inflammation; the lining of the ureter presents several little firm conical granules, as it were hypertrophied follicles."

Case of Charles M'L., aged 30, who died of disease of the heart under Dr. Bright's care in 1836.

See prep. 1413<sup>85</sup>; and drawing, 364.

9. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 98.

2079<sup>72</sup>. Defined ulcer in the ureter and renal pelvis.

2079<sup>80</sup>. "Portion of a ureter, much thickened, and considerably but unequally dilated. Its internal surface very uneven." Apparently scrofulous deposit.

Brookes' Collection, cat. xxxviii., 7.

2080. Kidneys, ureter, and bladder. The first of small size, and the glandular part considerably absorbed. The infundibula and ureters much dilated, especially on the right side, in which the ureter is very short. The bladder appears tolerably healthy.

Case of Samuel C., who died of stricture of the urethra under Mr. Key's care in 1826.

1. Green Insp. Book, p. 33.

2080<sup>25</sup>. Kidney and ureter. The latter dilated throughout its course to the ordinary size of the ileum. The walls are likewise somewhat thickened. The pelvis and infundibula of the kidney are likewise dilated, and the cortical part nearly absorbed.

Case of Faith D., aged 46, who was under Mr. Key's care in 1833. She died of peritonitis caused by rupture of the bladder, which was diseased in the way the preparation shows.

See prep. of bladder, 2089<sup>75</sup>.

4. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 97.

2080<sup>50</sup>. A kidney showing the effects of obstruction near the under end of the ureter. The tube is extremely dilated and thickened, but not uniformly. The pelves appear to be irregularly dilated, and a considerable part of the secreting substance has been removed.

2080<sup>75</sup>. The termination of the two ureters in the bladder. The tubes appear greatly dilated and thickened, but having natural orifices in the bladder, the walls of which appear tolerably healthy.

2081<sup>50</sup>. Bladder, ureter, and renal pelves considerably dilated, without thickening. The orifices of the ureters are wide, circular, and direct, *i. e.*, without valves. The kidneys are very small, contracted, and lobular.

Case of Edward C., aged 18, who was under Dr. Bright's care in 1835. Urinary symptoms had only existed a week.

7. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 33.

2082. Thickened and ulcerated bladder; ureters, particularly the right, very much dilated.

Case of Edward P., aged 25, who was operated on for stone by Mr. Cooper in 1827, and who died subsequently of peritoneal inflammation.

See prep. of kidney, 2046.

2. Green Insp. Book, p. 68.

## URINARY BLADDER.

2083. Bladder, of which the anterior part and the corresponding portion of the abdominal parietes are wanting. The umbilicus is just above the opening. From a male fœtus.

Presented by J. Young, Esq.

2083<sup>20</sup>. Bladder, of which anterior part and the corresponding portion of the abdominal parietes are wanting. The mucous surface on which the ureters open is thick, granular, prominent, and discoloured. The hymen imperforate.

Presented to Mr. Brookes by Mr. North.

2083<sup>40</sup>. Preparation showing deficiency in the anterior part of the bladder. The ureters, which were large, opened upon two red fleshy protuberances. The ossa pubis were separated about an inch. There was no vagina, and there appeared to be some deficiency in the lower part of the abdominal parietes.

Case of a little girl.

6. Green Insp. Book, p. 93.

2083<sup>60</sup>. Genitals of an adult male, with a small penis, and deficiency in the anterior part of the bladder. The seminal apparatus seems entire, but the vesiculæ seminales and the penis probably imperforate.

Presented by Alex. Bossey, Esq.

2083<sup>80</sup>. Portion of a bladder, with the remains of the urachus remarkably distinct, and dilated into a small cyst, which appears to have depended on the persistence of part of its canal.

2084. Bladder, of which the muscular coat is very much thickened. The mucous membrane but little if at all diseased, with somewhat enlarged prostate and stricture of the urethra at the bulb.

From John W., under Sir Astley Cooper for calculus.

See prep. 2198.

Old Museum Book, No. 154.



2085. Bladder, of which the muscular coat is very much thickened. The mucous membrane corrugated, but tolerably healthy ; the prostate somewhat enlarged.

2086. Bladder, of which the mucous membrane is sacculated, from being protruded through meshes formed by the fibres of the muscular coat.

2086<sup>50</sup>. Bladder somewhat thickened, and the mucous membrane sacculated between the strongly developed fibres of the muscular coat.

Case of James C., aged 46, under Dr. Bright's care for ascites in the year 1830. The cause of the hypertrophy of the bladder not stated.

1. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 146.

2087<sup>25</sup>. Base of the bladder showing one large sacculus and several smaller ones, produced by the protrusion of the mucous membrane between the fibrous bands of the muscular coat. Dried.

2087<sup>35</sup>. Vesical pouch. Dried.

2087<sup>40</sup>. Bladder with a small sacculus at its fundus about the size of an egg. It communicates with the bladder by an opening through which the point of the little finger can be passed. The urethra is seen strictured and narrowed, and dilated at the bulb.

Insp. 1. 1860.

2087<sup>50</sup>. Bladder somewhat dilated ; the mucous membrane thick and granular, forming a remarkably defined pouch about the size of a pigeon's egg.

Presented by Sir A. Cooper.

2087<sup>75</sup>. Male bladder from a private patient of C. A. Key, Esq., showing a cyst connected with the right side of the bladder through an opening which is two-thirds of an inch in diameter. The cyst is double the size of the bladder itself ; it is lined by a prolongation of the mucous membrane of the bladder, and its communication is immediately anterior

to the entrance of the left ureter. The muscular walls of the bladder are much thickened, and both ureters much dilated. There are several false passages commencing at the posterior part and on the right side of the prostatic portion of the urethra, and terminating shortly in the bladder at the cervix.

2088. Uterus, bladder, and kidney from a patient of Dr. Bright's. Bladder thickened and sacculated, and ureter dilated from contracted urethra, causing impediment to micturition. There are peritoneal adhesions about the uterus.

2089. Bladder, of which the muscular coat is much thickened. The cavity contracted, but connected with two large pouches at its fundus, with stricture of the urethra.

2089<sup>12</sup>. Bladder, of which the muscular tunic is much hypertrophied. The lining membrane inflamed, and the prostate enlarged.

From the case of John C., aged 37, under Mr. Morgan in 1836 for enlarged prostate, retention of urine, and perineal abscess.

8. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 101.

2089<sup>25</sup>. Bladder greatly dilated; the mucous membrane nearly lost by disease. The subjacent structure appears to have been almost wholly degenerated into a fatty substance.

Case of a man, 50 years of age, who had been bedridden for five years from paraplegia. All his organs had undergone fatty degeneration.

See preps. of tumor, 1668<sup>32</sup>; and colon, 2456<sup>56</sup>.

Presented by Mr. Hilton. See 1. Note-book, p. 146.

2089<sup>50</sup>. Bladder showing effusion of blood beneath the mucous membrane, whereby the interior is raised into a nodular surface.

James M., aged 21, who died of tubercular arachnitis.

Drawing, 367<sup>20</sup>; Insp. 236. 1857.

2089<sup>75</sup>. "Bladder thickened, contracted, and perforated by ulceration, which has very little appearance of a malignant

character. The preparation is seen posteriorly, and the peritoneum around is partially coated with fibrin. There is one much dilated ureter, and some apparent prolapsus uteri." This appears, from description and history, to be a case of primary cancer of the bladder.

Case of Faith D., aged 46, who was under Mr. Key's care in 1833. She died of peritonitis, caused by rupture of the bladder.

See prep. of kidney, 2080<sup>25</sup>.

4. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 97.

2090. "Bladder burst from retention of urine, ulceration perforating it." No history.

2091<sup>32</sup>. Two masses of fibrin passed by the urethra, from a patient who had long suffered from hæmaturia, which was produced by remedies after gonorrhœa.

Case of M. S., aged 26.

2. Note-book, p. 26. See also prep. 2046<sup>64</sup>.

Presented by W. T. Iliff, Esq.

2091<sup>40</sup>. Bladder and urethra laid open posteriorly, showing the effects of stricture. The bladder is large, and much thickened; the mucous surfaces are coated with false membrane, copiously infiltrated with earthy salts.

Case of John O., aged 36, who was under the care of Mr. Morgan in 1836 for stricture of perineal abscess.

See next prep., 2091<sup>48</sup>.

10. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 28.

2091<sup>48</sup>. Dried layers of adventitious fibrinous matter lining the bladder, with crystalline earthy matter deposited in it.

See preceding prep., 2091<sup>40</sup>.

From the same case.

2091<sup>52</sup>. First incision of lithotomy. Surface fibrinous and earthy.

2091<sup>54</sup>. Bladder showing a calculus encysted in its walls.

David D., aged 38, under Mr. Birkett in July, 1860. One calculus was removed by operation, but he shortly after died. The inspection revealed old disease as well as acute suppuration of the kidney. The



bladder, near the opening of the right ureter, had a pouch the size of a walnut, and in this was a calculus; it was altogether contained in the walls of the bladder, although it could be touched by a probe passed into the ureter. There could be little doubt, therefore, that the stone had passed down the ureter as far as its termination, and there lodged.

Insp. 116. 1860.

- 2091<sup>56</sup>. Bladder much hypertrophied; lining membrane thickened; and that of urethra, anterior to neck, is dilated and ulcerated. It contained the two remarkable calculi seen in the next preparations, a description of which will be found in the Guy's Hosp. Reports, Series I., vol. ii. p. 268.

Drawing, 369<sup>75</sup>.

- 2091<sup>57</sup>. One of the calculi from the bladder above mentioned. It is soft, and consists of alternate layers of animal and earthy matter. The large nucleus appears to be composed of soft fibrin.

- 2091<sup>58</sup>. The other calculi from same bladder, and consisting of the same formation. When recent, it was the opinion of some that they were hydatids. They were removed from a boy about two years old.

- 2091<sup>60</sup>. Bladder everted to show the hypertrophied muscular fibres in a case of stricture.

Daniel W., aged 49, under Mr. Cock for stricture of twenty-six years' duration. He died of perineal abscess and pyæmia.

Insp. 26. 1855.

- 2091<sup>80</sup>. Penis and bladder, showing the effects of stone. There was a calculus somewhat larger than a duck's egg contained in and nearly filling up the cavity of the bladder. The ureters are dilated. There is a partial coating of false membrane, and earthy matter in the bladder, more especially at the neck and in the prostatic portion of the urethra, and in some degree through the whole of the canal. There is a urinary fistula situated in the membranous portion of the urethra, caused by the extraction of a calculus at that part.

Case of Edward B., under Mr. Key in the year 1834. He died of inflammation of the kidneys.

6. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 97.

- 2091<sup>88</sup>. Bladder and urethra, the former very much thickened. The mucous membrane thickened and rough, with large flakes of adherent lymph, from recent inflammation.

Case of William H., who died of stricture under Mr. Morgan's care in 1831. The inflammation had at last extended throughout the urinary passages to the kidneys.

See preps. of kidney, 2031<sup>25</sup>; and testes, 2366<sup>50</sup>.

2. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 118.

- 2091<sup>90</sup>. Bladder, showing the mucous membrane quite detached as a slough, being completely torn off from the muscular coat beneath.

H. P. aged 32, under Dr. Gull for acute paraplegia of three weeks' standing. On account of retention of urine he had had catheters constantly passed, and often with the accompaniment of blood. Death arose from peritonitis originating in the bladder, this organ being found considerably disorganized with infiltration of urine in its coats.

Insp. 241. 1857.

- 2092<sup>48</sup>. Bladder of a child, with some slight appearance of ulceration of the mucous membrane near the cervix. It contained a calculus, by which its cavity was filled.

Henry S., aged 3, under Mr. Key in 1829. He was not operated on, as he was supposed to be labouring under disease of the kidneys, which was found to be the case.

Prep. calculus, 2212<sup>25</sup>.

7. Green Insp. Book, p. 126.

- 2092<sup>55</sup>. Bladder showing tubercles; ulceration at its neck.

See kidney of same case, 2069<sup>91</sup>.

- 2092<sup>60</sup>. Bladder, showing a vascular excrescence at orifice of urethra.

Esther W., aged 37, under Dr. Oldham for ovarian disease. This was found accidentally after death.

See preps. of colon, 1859<sup>35</sup>; and gallstone, 1979<sup>21</sup>.

Record of Insp. 248. 1854.

2092<sup>61</sup>. Polypus removed from the urethra of a female by Mr. Bryant, Sept., 1859.

Mary A., aged 24 ; married. For three months she had had difficult micturition, followed by hæmorrhage. A vascular projection was observed at orifice of urethra, and cut off. This was discovered to be only a part of a larger growth in the urethra ; the anterior part of the canal was therefore slit open, and a polypus found growing from the wall three-quarters of an inch up the passage. It was removed, and patient recovered.

2092<sup>64</sup>. Bladder, described as extensively ulcerated ; but it appears rather to have its surface covered with a villous cancerous growth.

T. Callaway, Esq., sen.

2093. Bladder, ulcerated in case of disease of the spine, where the use of the catheter was constantly required.

Case of Fred. H., aged 20, under Mr. Cooper in 1828. While carrying a heavy weight, he fell and injured his back. Soon afterwards spinal symptoms supervened, and at the end of a year he was completely paraplegic. The disease of the spine was found to be carcinomatous.

Prep. 1037.

4. Green Insp. Book, p. 64.

2094<sup>50</sup>. Circumscribed abscess between the rectum and bladder ; it communicates with the latter, which is much hypertrophied.

John R., aged 45, under Dr. Bright in 1838. For five years he had suffered from hæmaturia ; and when admitted he was found to have a urino-rectal fistula.—For particulars of case, see

14. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 75.

2095. Bladder, inflamed and perforated by ulceration, and accompanied by a large abscess opening into the rectum.

J. C., under Mr. Key in 1826. A month before, he fell and fractured his spine, and gradually became paralyzed. The kidneys were found in a state of suppuration.

Prep. of spine, 1035.

1. Green Insp. Book, p. 17.

2096. Ulceration of bladder in case of fractured spine.

James H., aged 21, under Mr. Key in 1827. While at work in the docks a load of earth fell upon him, causing considerable displacement



of the bones of the spine. He had perfect paraplegia, and survived four weeks. Catheterism was daily employed. After death a fracture of the tenth dorsal vertebra was found; also, ulceration of bladder, with pericystitis and peritonitis.

Prep. of spine, 1036.

4. Green Insp. Book, p. 55.

2097. Bladder, enlarged and thickened; mucous membrane presenting a very irregular surface, from deposition of lymph and earthy matter.

2099. Bladder, of which the mucous coat is extremely ragged, from general and deep ulceration. The middle lobe of the prostate is much enlarged.

2099<sup>5</sup>. Bladder greatly distended; the mucous membrane in some parts thickened, in others extensively removed, laying bare the subjacent coat, which is somewhat thickened. The peritoneal coat was united by firm old adhesions to the neighbouring parts.

John P., aged 33, had suffered for four years from purulent discharge from the bladder, under Mr. May of Tottenham.

Prep. of kidney, 2065<sup>16</sup>; a portion of fibrin passed, 2077<sup>56</sup>.

1. Note-book, p. 154.

2100. Bladder containing a large calculus closely impacted in its fundus. There is also enlargement of the third lobe of the prostate.

2100<sup>25</sup>. Bladder containing a very large calculus.

2100<sup>50</sup>. Bladder greatly thickened, and containing a large calculus, by which its cavity is nearly filled. The surface of the stone was granular and crystallized, and some fragments adherent to the mucous membrane, which was partially ulcerated.

George H., aged 52, under Mr. Cooper in 1829. He was too ill to submit to an operation.

Prep. of portions of stone, 2151<sup>70</sup>.

1. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 104.

2100<sup>63</sup>. Bladder and ureter; the latter is seen to be much distended, and containing two or three calculi. One of these is just entering the bladder.

Presented by J. Parrot, Esq., Clapham.

2101. Bladder enlarged and somewhat thickened; its mucous membrane sacculated, extremely irregular, and extensively ulcerated from calculus. The patient was cut, but died eight years afterwards from the disease of the bladder, which remained after the operation.

2102. Bladder, uterus, vagina, and external parts of a female in whom a calculus of the size and form of a duck's egg had made its way by an ulcerated opening from the bladder to the vagina. The calculus is in the possession of Mr. Tipple, who presented the specimen.

2102<sup>5</sup>. Tubercular disease of the bladder; the mucous membrane being covered with a scrofulous deposit. It extends to the membranous portion of the urethra, which is also ulcerated.

William W., aged 48, under Dr. Gull. He had suffered about a year with urinary symptoms, and before his death from perineal abscess arising from the disease in the urethra. There was also similar disease of the kidney.

Insp. 7. 1855.

2102<sup>10</sup>. Tubercular disease of the bladder. The floor of the organ internally is seen to be covered with tubercular deposit; this is softening and ulcerating, producing a rough broken surface at the neck of the bladder. Externally, also, the disease is seen to have invaded the vesiculæ seminales. It has also extended into the urethra, producing ulceration in the membranous portion.

H. G., aged 32, was admitted into the hospital for perineal abscess due, as was afterwards found, to this disease of urethra. Being discovered to have phthisis, he was transferred to Dr. Wilks' care. After death tuberculous disease was found pervading almost all parts of the body; but the oldest disease appeared to be in the left kidney, the whole of which was affected as well as the ureter.

Insp. 108. 1859.

2103. Bladder presenting an ulcerated surface within, and at one spot a raised growth, which, when fresh, was considered cancerous. It appears, however, to be rather an inflammatory or villous growth.

Joseph G., aged 45. He had been cut for stone a few years before. He recovered, but a few months prior to his death he was affected with urinary symptoms, and died with suppuration of the kidneys. The bladder was found as here seen.

1. Green Insp. Book, p. 59.

2103<sup>50</sup>. Bladder, having its internal surface covered with elevations and granulations of a cancerous kind. When recent, it resembled a cauliflower.

J. C., aged 50. For several months he had suffered from hæmaturia, for which he took various remedies without relief. The post-mortem examination showed cancer of the liver. The bladder, as here seen, and the kidneys much dilated.

See prep., 2068<sup>80</sup>.

10. Green Insp. Book, p. 154.

2104. Bladder much enlarged, thickened, and ulcerated from carcinomatous disease; the latter broken up, and representing a shaggy surface. The absorbent glands in the neighbourhood are affected with the disease. The patient presented symptoms resembling those of calculus.

Mr. May of Tottenham.

2104<sup>5</sup>. Villous cancer of the bladder. There is a large mass of disease in the walls, having its surface made up of long shaggy processes, and above this is a smaller patch; both of these appear to consist of an adventitious solid material deposited beneath the mucous coat. Near these, however, are one or two tufts of simple villous structure growing from the mucous membrane.

Private case of Dr. Rees. February, 1856.

2104<sup>6</sup>. Portion of bladder affected with cancer. The surface broken up, and disposed to be villous.

Gentleman, about 50 years of age, under the care of Mr. Roper of Croydon. He was seen also by Mr. Cock and Dr. Rees, the latter detecting cancer cells in the urine.



2104<sup>7</sup>. Bladder, having the interior covered with numerous villous growths. These do not appear to spring from a basis of adventitious material, but at once from the mucous membrane; and thus the specimen differs from some of the preceding, which are evidently cancerous. The tufts consist of beautiful vascular villi, resembling the chorion of the ovum.

From Brookes's collection.

2104<sup>8</sup>. Cancer of bladder. A large part of the organ is occupied by a cancerous growth, its surface being broken up, presenting an irregular shaggy surface in the interior.

Thomas T., aged 41, under Mr. Callaway, jun., in June, 1854. He had suffered all his life with symptoms of stone; and since the age of twenty-one, with hæmaturia at intervals. During the last six months of his life, all his urinary symptoms were worse, so that it was thought not advisable to submit him to an operation. After death a calculus was found in the bladder weighing more than half an ounce. The lumbar glands were diseased, one of which is placed in the bottle. The liver also contained some cavernous tissue, which was thought might be cancerous.

See prep. of liver, 1909<sup>26</sup>; and drawing of same, 340<sup>57</sup>.

Insp. 136. 1854.

2104<sup>9</sup>. Bladder, having a large part of its walls occupied by a cancerous growth, which is tolerably circumscribed. This projects externally at the fundus and towards the rectum; internally, it is nodulated and broken up, presenting a shreddy surface mixed with phosphates. The prostate also slightly involved. The disease is true medullary cancer.

James B., aged 62, under Mr. Cock. He had suffered for two years with urinary symptoms, as hæmaturia, pains in loins, &c. He stated that he had sometimes passed calculi as large as peas. All other organs quite healthy.

Insp. 200. 1855.

2104<sup>10</sup>. Cancer infiltrating the walls of the bladder. The preparation does not show much, but when recent, the anterior wall was tough and thickened from deposit of cancer between the mucous and peritoneal surfaces.

Susan G., aged 56, under Dr. Gull for cancer affecting several parts of the body.

See prep. of nerves, 1620<sup>15</sup>; and drawing, 88<sup>51</sup>.

Insp. 36. 1855.

2104<sup>11</sup>. "Base of the bladder with adjacent parts. There is a peduncular fungous growth near the orifice of the left ureter. This is the size of a chestnut. The convex surface was granular and sloughy, the texture of the tumor itself soft." Probably a fibrous polypus and not cancer.

William J., aged 72, under Mr. Cooper in 1836 for hæmaturia. After death the kidneys were found diseased, but there was no malignant disease in any part of the body.

Drawing, 369.

8. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 63; and Guy's Hospital Report, Series I., vol. i. p. 204.

2104<sup>12</sup>. Bladder, containing a large carcinomatous growth the size of a billiard ball, situated at the neck, on posterior part, and towards the right side. It grew over the right ureter, which was obstructed by it. On cutting through the tumor it was found to be firm, though it exuded a milky juice, and was decidedly cancerous; the surface was somewhat warty. Near it was a smaller growth composed of softer structure, and more markedly cancerous, large nucleated cells being found by the microscope. Pelvis and infundibula of kidney somewhat distended.

Joseph B., aged 55, under Dr. Gull, being transferred from the surgical ward, where he had been sent for supposed stone.

Insp. 149. 1860.

2104<sup>14</sup>. Bladder, presenting a large carcinomatous excrescence near the neck. The surface is flocculent, and covered with villi. The ureters dilated. The patient had passed bloody urine, and presented symptoms of stone.

2104<sup>17</sup>. Bladder, with a vascular fungous cancer at its base.

John F., aged 65, who died in the taking-in room, and therefore no history.

See next prep.

18. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 259.

2104<sup>18</sup>. Lamellar clot from the preceding bladder.

2104<sup>20</sup>. Bladder, having a small melanotic tumor attached to its mucous membrane.

George C., aged 32, under Mr. France for disease of the left eye, which had existed two and a half years. About a year before his death small nodules appeared on the surface of the body of a melanotic character. The post-mortem examination discovered various parts of the body involved in the same disease.

See prep. cranium; heart, 1400<sup>15</sup>; eye, 1669<sup>60</sup>.

Insp. 119. 1859.

2104<sup>25</sup>. Bladder, almost entirely filled with large polypoid growths springing from its surface. They appear soft, and resemble in structure the softer fibro-plastic or recurrent fibroid rather than cancer.

2104<sup>28</sup>. Bladder everted, showing a number of large polypi springing from its mucous membrane. These are attached by very slender peduncles.

Drawing, 369<sup>5</sup>.

Also a drawing of same in the Royal College of Surgeons, presented by Sir A. Cooper.

2104<sup>30</sup>. Bladder of a child containing polypi. They spring from the anterior wall, and surround the meatus; they have small peduncles, and swell out at their free extremities. As a whole, they formed a pyriform mass, closely fitting to the neck of the bladder. One protruded from the meatus. Their surface has a warty appearance. The microscope showed the composition to be a soft fibro-plastic structure.

Sarah A. J., aged 5, under Mr. Birkett for urinary symptoms. After a time a tumor protruded through the meatus, and similar ones were found within the bladder. The protruding portion was removed by ligature. She died of suppurative nephritis.

Drawing, 369<sup>10, 11</sup>.

Insp. 10. 1858; and Medico-Chir. Trans., vol. xli.

2104<sup>32</sup>. Bladder of a child containing polypi, with a tumor growing in the walls, and protruding externally. The polypi



spring from the neck, and surround the orifice by slender peduncles. They were found to be composed of a soft structure, like the softer variety of fibro-plastic growths. The tumor seen externally is firmer, and resembles more the recurrent fibroid tumors.

Richard T., aged 2, under Mr. Hilton for urinary symptoms. A distinct tumor formed by the bladder was visible above the pubes, and could also be felt per rectum. Death was due to a suppurative nephritis, which finally set up a peritonitis.

Drawing.          Insp. 169. 1858.

2104<sup>36</sup>. Bladder containing a flocculent growth, apparently cancerous.

2104<sup>40</sup>. A large cyst, lined by calcareous deposit, firmly attached to the posterior wall of the bladder (which is seen above), but having no internal connection with it. It was thought to have been a hydatid cyst, but this was not positively ascertained.

Case of Richard R., aged 60, who died under Dr. Barlow's care of heart disease.

Insp. 194. 1854.

2104<sup>44</sup>. A large hydatid cyst between the rectum and bladder; dried. The ready adaptation of the adjacent canals is very well seen.

2104<sup>62</sup>. A large hydatid cyst, situated between the bladder and rectum, from a male patient. The cyst was filled with hydatids in various conditions and sizes, amounting to nearly three pints. The cyst was situated beneath the peritoneal coat of bladder, between this organ and rectum. Mucous membrane of bladder healthy, although there must have been some communication from it or urethra to hydatid cyst.

James P., aged 40, began to suffer in a gradual manner from the symptoms of suppression of urine. After passing a catheter, some small hydatids were voided, and subsequently after syringing the bladder a few more, but not in sufficient quantity to materially lessen the size of the abdominal tumor. When the body was opened, the

cyst was as large as a uterus in the fifth month of pregnancy, and the urinary bladder was attached to its front part, the ureter crossing over the cyst. Kidneys much dilated.

12. Green Insp. Book, p. 87.

2104<sup>53</sup>. Some of the hydatids from above mentioned cyst. They were said, when recent, to show bunches of smaller ones attached to the surface, looking like beads on a thread.

2104<sup>56</sup>. Hydatids passed during micturition, and coming probably from the kidney.

H. B., aged 34, came under Mr. Birkett's care in 1851. Ten years before, he had suffered much from pain in the left side, and two years subsequently he voided some "bladders and skins." Since this time he had been in the habit of passing several. At the period above mentioned he had a severe attack of pain, and soon passed a number of hydatids sufficient to fill a half pint mug. No hydatid could be detected in the neighbourhood of the bladder. He was subsequently seen quite well.

See account of case in Guy's Hosp. Rep., Series II. vol. vii. p. 300.

2104<sup>57</sup>. Large hydatid cyst attached to the bladder. When recent, it was found to contain three pints of small hydatids. It appeared to be developed in the cellular tissue of the bladder, this organ being in front and on its left side; the ureter also spread out on the cyst.

From William A., aged 52, under Dr. Habershon's care for cancer of stomach. While under treatment a tumor was felt in lower part of body like the distended bladder. It was found, however, on examination, that the catheter passed altogether at its side. He never suffered any symptoms in consequence of its presence.

Insp. 80. 1860.

2104<sup>58</sup>. Hydatids contained in the cyst of the previous case.

2104<sup>60</sup>. Bladder and kidney of a child who died after the operation of lithotomy. The kidneys and small intestines were diseased.

2104<sup>65</sup>. Portion of bladder and prostate of a man who was cut for stone fourteen years before. It is preserved in order to show that no trace of the incision is visible.

Insp. 88. 1857.

2104<sup>68</sup>. Bladder of a man who died after lithotomy. There was inflammation beneath the peritoneal coat.

Stephen P., aged 52, was operated on by Mr. B. Cooper in 1828. He died thirty-two hours after the operation. His kidneys were diseased.

Calculus, 2127.

5. Green Insp. Book, p. 152.

2104<sup>70</sup>. A bladder, after the operation of lithotomy, showing an earthy phosphatic deposit upon the edges of the wound.

Thomas W., aged 58, operated on by Mr. Hilton, but died two weeks afterwards of suppuration of the kidneys, and pneumonia.

Insp. 65. 1855.

2104<sup>75</sup>. Bladder wounded in the operation of lithotomy. The point of the knife penetrated the right side of the bladder, opposite to the place of incision. The boy quickly died of peritonitis.

2104<sup>76</sup>. Bladder of a patient who died after the operation of lithotomy. The mucous membrane presenting numerous spots of irregularity, thickening, and abrasion, chiefly on those parts which form the summits of the rugæ.

George W., aged 48, operated on by Mr. Cooper in 1829, and he died a week afterwards.

8. Green Insp. Book, p. 137; and 1. Note-book, p. 139.

2104<sup>78</sup>. A piece of false membrane covered with calcareous deposit, removed from the lips of the wound after lithotomy.

Mr. Hilton, Sept., 1850.

2104<sup>84</sup>. Bladder somewhat contracted, in which the cervix was torn off by violence.

2104<sup>85</sup>. Bladder everted to show two rents in the mucous membrane, caused by fracture of the pelvis.

Joseph F., aged 16.

Insp. 136. 1855.



2104<sup>86</sup>. Bladder lacerated and perforated from fracture of the pelvis

E. S., aged 55.

Insp. 209. 1855.

2104<sup>90</sup>. Bladder apparently pierced by the catheter.

David J., aged 32, admitted for injury to the pelvis, from which he died in three days. A catheter was frequently passed, and it was thought that the opening seen in the fundus was caused by this instrument, as it was difficult to account for it in any other way.

Insp. 210. 1855.

2104<sup>91</sup>. Bladder, showing an injury at its upper part by repeated catheterism. The patient was in the habit of passing the instrument himself.

Mr. Hilton.

2104<sup>92</sup>. Part of the rectum, bladder, and penis torn off by violence done to the pelvis.

James K., struck by a piece of boiler, and survived two hours.

10. Green Insp. Book, p. 98.

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## URINARY CALCULI.

2105. Lithic or uric acid as an amorphous deposit, in very fine crystals.

2106. Lithic acid in the form of very fine crystallized sand.

2107. Lithic acid in the form of small calculi or gravel, passed through the urethra.

2108. Nine specimens of lithic acid passed by the urethra; two in 1824, the others in the following year. They exhibit a gradual increase in size from sand to the magnitude of large peas.

Sir Astley Cooper.

2109. Lithic acid, both in the form of sand and gravel.
2110. Urinary gravel, probably for the most part consisting of lithic acid, but accompanied by some of the phosphates.
- 2110<sup>25</sup>. Fragments of lithic acid calculus apparently broken up by the lithotrite.
- 2110<sup>60</sup>. Fragments of a lithic acid calculus brought away by lithotripsy from a private patient of Mr. Key.
- 2110<sup>75</sup>. Fragments of lithic acid calculus apparently broken by the lithotrite.
2112. Small lithic acid calculus.
2113. Section of a lithic acid calculus, of a remarkably round figure. It weighed 5 drachms 9 grains. It is remarkable from having no defined nucleus, the interior consisting of small granules, and the very centre being a cavity.
- Analyzed by Dr. B. Babington.
- 2113<sup>50</sup>. Calculus, consisting of urate of ammonia and uric acid, removed successfully by Mr. Morgan from Nathaniel H., a patient in hospital in the year 1835.
- Analyzed by Mr. Brett.
2114. Section of lithic acid calculus which weighed 3 ounces 1 drachm 31 grains, and in which the crystalline form predominates, removed successfully from W. W., aged 56, by Mr. Lambert of Newcastle, June 17, 1760. The patient lived seven years afterwards, and worked at his trade.
- See counterpart, 2216<sup>11</sup>. Presented by Mr. Key.
- 2114<sup>35</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Key from a private patient, July, 1837.
- 2114<sup>50</sup>. Urinary calculus, successfully removed from Charles W. by Mr. Key.

2114<sup>70</sup>. Section of a lithic acid calculus of a pretty large size. Is said to have a very thin layer of fusible calculus on its surface. Dr. G. Bird found it completely soluble in potash.

2114<sup>80</sup>. Lithic acid calculi, three in number, removed by Mr. B. Cooper from William M., aged 54, July, 1841.

2115. Section of a large lithic acid calculus. The corresponding section is noticed in Dr. Marcet's work.

2116. Section of a lithic acid calculus, of a light colour, and loose texture. The nucleus consists of urate of ammonia, with traces of urate of soda. The circumference of irregular tubercular masses of uric acid, mixed with urate of lime.

Analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.

2117. Section of a small and very circular lithic acid calculus formed of numerous very thin concentric layers, in which the crystalline form predominates, found in the bladder after death. A small calculus had been previously removed by the forceps. The patient probably died from disease of the kidneys.

Mr. Key.

2117<sup>50</sup>. Calculus, removed successfully by Mr. Key, Nov. 19, 1839.

2118. Sections of small circular lithic acid calculus.

Mr. Key.

2119. Two sections of lithic acid calculus, of considerable size and an elongated figure. The central part compact, and consisting of amorphous deposit; the outer part crystalline. The nucleus consists of uric acid, the body of uric acid and urate of lime, and the crust of uric acid. Specific gravity 1.64. The calculus is remarkable from having its nucleus situated very near to the surface.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper, and analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.



2119<sup>50</sup>. Calculus, consisting of a nucleus of lithic acid, and body of the same, with a small proportion of triple phosphate. This calculus is said to have been removed by Cheselden.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

Presented by Mr. W. H. Smith.

2120. Section of lithic acid calculus, the layers of which are by no means compact, and present a singular arrangement, inducing the idea of there having been two nuclei.

2121. Section of lithic acid calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper. The central part compact, and consisting of amorphous deposit; the outer part highly crystalline. Dr. Bird found the nucleus to consist of urate of ammonia, and the body of uric acid and urate of lime. The radiating external portions of the body assumed a waxy lustre on rubbing or scraping, which induced Dr. Bird to suspect the presence of uric oxide, though he could not satisfactorily determine the point.

2122. "Section of a large lithic acid calculus, of a light colour, and very spongy texture; weight, four hundred and twenty-eight grains." It contains urate of soda, with urate of lime in smaller quantity.

Removed from W. W., aged 50, by Mr. B. Cooper.

Dr. G. Bird.

2124. Section of lithic acid calculus. Nucleus, urate of soda with uric acid; body, urate of lime.

Analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.

2125. Section of a very compact and mammillated calculus, very much like the mulberry calculus, but composed of lithic acid; weight, two hundred and fifty-eight grains.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper from G. V., aged 14.

Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2126. Section of lithic acid calculus.

2126<sup>35</sup>. Calculus, consisting externally of crystals of fusible calculus. Body, lithic acid, with traces of lithate of ammonia;

nucleus, lithic acid. Several of the layers also consist of lithic acid, with traces of phosphate of lime.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2126<sup>50</sup>. Urinary calculus, having for its nucleus lithic acid. Body, lithic acid and lithate of ammonia; crust, lithate of lime and ammonia.

2126<sup>60</sup>. Urinary calculus composed of uric acid, with much urate of lime and ammonia.

Removed by Mr. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.

2126<sup>70</sup>. Eight calculi, of about the size of marbles, having for their crust urate of ammonia and lime, with uric acid; nucleus, the same. Specific gravity 1.46.

Removed by Mr. Key from a middle-aged man from Faversham in Kent.

2127. Section of lithic acid calculus, weighing two drachms.

Removed from S. P., aged 50, by Mr. B. Cooper, March 19, 1828.

5. Green Insp. Book, p. 152.

2128. Section of lithic acid calculus; weight, three hundred and eight grains. Nucleus compact; the greater part crystallized.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2129. Section of lithic acid calculus.

2129<sup>50</sup>. Calculus, having for its nucleus uric acid; and body, urate of ammonia and fusible calculus. Specific gravity 1.580.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper from a boy aged 5, December, 1839.

2130. Section of lithic acid calculus; weight, seventy-eight grains. The nucleus is of a darkish colour, but the greater part of the calculus has a slight greenish tinge.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2131. Sections of lithic acid calculi, the one weighing two hundred and seven grains, and the other one hundred and seventy-

eight grains. Their figure is remarkably irregular, and covered with very minute crystals; their centres hollowed and fissured, but their substance generally compact, and of a lightish colour.

Removed by Sir A. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2132. Section of small lithic acid calculus, of a remarkably light—nearly white—colour.

Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2133. Section of small light-coloured lithic acid calculus; weight, eighteen grains, of irregular figure and loose texture.

Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2135. Fragments of a very irregular calculus, composed of lithic acid, and weighing one hundred and sixty-one grains.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper from P., aged 78.

2136. Urinary calculi, consisting of lithic acid, lithate of soda, and ammonia, with traces of phosphate of lime, oxalate of lime being scattered in small masses through the body. These calculi have evidently been moulded in the kidney, and no doubt taken therefrom.

Analyzed by Drs. Bird and Brett.

2136<sup>50</sup>. Calculus, consisting mainly of urate of ammonia, with traces of uric acid and earthy phosphates. The layers appear cemented together by dried blood. Dr. Bird has referred to the remarkable fissure running through this calculus, appearing as if made up of two separate stones, which had become united, and subsequently framed in by a deposit of urate of ammonia.

Removed from Benjamin B., aged 3 years and 9 months, by Mr. Key, September, 1835.

Analyzed by Mr. Brett.

2136<sup>60</sup>. Urinary calculus broken up; chiefly composed of urate of ammonia.

Analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.



2137. Fragments, composed of lithate of soda.

Dr. Wollaston, 1825.

2138. Two sections of a large oxalate of lime calculus, remarkable for its cubical figure. It consists of two portions—one a tolerably oval nucleus, formed of radiating needles deposited in the centre of the concretion; weight, 3 ounces 6 drachms 2 grains.

Removed from J. A., June 30, 1806.

2138<sup>14</sup>. Cast of a mulberry calculus.

Presented by Mr. Dunn of Scarborough.

2138<sup>23</sup>. Calculus, composed of oxalate of lime, weighing 4 dwts. 16 grains.

Removed by Mr. Key from Thomas R., aged 8, March, 1830.

2138<sup>30</sup>. Urinary calculus, composed of crystallized oxalate of lime.

Analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.

2138<sup>42</sup>. A small mulberry calculus, remarkably tuberculated on the surface, and covered with glistening crystals of oxalate of lime in four-sided prisms.

Removed by Mr. Key from William R., aged 14, October 12, 1830.

Analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.

2138<sup>56</sup>. Calculus, composed of oxalate of lime, having glistening crystals on its surface.

Removed by Mr. Key from William H., aged 12, October 12, 1830.

2138<sup>60</sup>. Urinary calculus, composed of oxalate and phosphate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Key from William H., aged 21, October 18, 1848.

2138<sup>70</sup>. Section of a large mulberry calculus, removed by B. Gibson, Esq., Halstead, Essex. Between the body and outer layer of this calculus, there is a space which appears to have been occupied by soft animal matter.

2138<sup>84</sup>. Section of a mulberry calculus.

Removed by Mr. Cooper, July, 1837. Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2139. Oxalate of lime calculus, from the pelvis of the kidney and commencement of the ureter; and three of smaller size, from the infundibula of the kidney of an elderly man.

6. Green Insp. Book, p. 35.

2139<sup>25</sup>. Calculus, consisting of oxalate of lime. The nodules on the surface are filled in with an opaque mass of deposit. Specific gravity 1·8.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper, 1839. Analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.

2139<sup>35</sup>. Oxalate of lime calculus.

Removed by Mr. Key, November 19, 1839.

2139<sup>50</sup>. Calculi, passed without operation by Mr. R., March, 1831.

Presented by Mr. Stocker.

2139<sup>75</sup>. Small calculus, consisting of oxalate of lime, passed by a female patient.

Dr. Rees.

2140. Section of oxalate of lime calculus, weighing two hundred and forty-four grains. Analyzed by Dr. Babington. The piece of copper wire seen at its upper part was probably inserted in an attempt to bore this calculus in order to suspend it.

2140<sup>50</sup>. Section of an oxalate of lime calculus.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.

2141. Small mulberry calculus, removed by Mr. Key from J. H. In one direction it presents somewhat of a cubical figure.

2142. Small mulberry calculus, extracted from the bladder with Sir A. Cooper's forceps by Mr. Key.

2142<sup>15</sup>. Calculus composed of oxalate of lime, with much colouring matter of blood. Specific gravity 1·80.

Removed by Mr. Key, March, 1839. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2142<sup>20</sup>. Urinary calculus, having for a nucleus urate of ammonia and oxalate of lime. Body, uric acid and phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2142<sup>25</sup>. Urinary calculus, having for a nucleus oxalate of lime, lithic acid, and lithate of ammonia. Body, oxalate of lime, triple phosphate, lithic acid, and lithate of ammonia; crust, the white crystalline part triple phosphates, with traces of carbonate of ammonia.

Removed by Mr. Key, February, 1843. Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2142<sup>30</sup>. Calculus, consisting of oxalate of lime, surrounded by earthy phosphates. Specific gravity 1.6.

Successfully removed by Mr. Key, 1839. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2142<sup>40</sup>. Urinary calculus, the body composed of oxalate of lime, and the crust of mixed phosphates. Specific gravity 1.5.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2142<sup>50</sup>. Calculus, consisting of external layers of crystals and oxalate of lime, deposited on a dense layer of oxalate, with a minute proportion of phosphate of lime; internal soft layer, carbonate and phosphate of lime, with lithic acid.

Removed from a boy aged 7, by Mr. Cooper, June, 1837. Analyzed by Dr. Rees. See Guy's Hosp. Rep., Series I. vol. ii. p. 409.

2142<sup>60</sup>. Urinary calculus, consisting of nucleus of uric acid, surrounded by urate of ammonia, Body, oxalate of lime; crust, mixed phosphates chiefly, with a covering of crystals of triple phosphate.

Removed by Mr. Key, December, 1843. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2142<sup>75</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper, from a girl 19 years of age, by dilatation of the urethra, January 15, 1840.

2143. Large cystic oxide calculus, of a beautiful bluish-green colour. This is the same calculus described and figured by Dr. Marcet in his work published in 1817; and the



second specimen analyzed by Dr. Wollaston, the discoverer of this variety of calculus, and described by him in the Philosophical Transactions for 1810. He found it accidentally amongst the collection of Guy's Hospital. When described by Dr. Marcet it was of a brown colour, but is now bluish-green, as here seen. It has been of this colour at least since the year 1830, and perhaps longer. This calculus is an inch and a fifth long, and one inch broad, and is probably the largest specimen of the kind recorded.

See drawing, 369<sup>93</sup>.

2144. Three small cystic oxide calculi, beautifully crystallized externally. They are described in Dr. Marcet's work as having been passed by Mr. B., aged 30, a stationer in the city, in the year 1814. About seven years before, he had been cut for stone, and a calculus extracted much resembling prep. 2143. He subsequently suffered from pain in the loins, followed by hæmaturia and the passing of cystic oxide calculi.

2145. Six small cystic oxide calculi, resembling the preceding, and very beautifully crystallized, subsequently passed by Mr. B. These have likewise undergone a change in colour, being now of a greenish hue.

2145<sup>35</sup>. Cystic oxide calculus, of a greyish colour and form of an eardrop, passed also by Mr. B. in the year 1828.

Drawing, 369<sup>91</sup>.

2145<sup>70</sup>. Small oval urethral calculus, composed of cystic oxide or cystine.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.

The subject of it was a young gentleman, 12 years of age, of a delicate and strumous habit. He never had any urinary symptoms until May, 1836, when he found he was unable to micturite. Mr. Key's assistance was sought, and the present calculus removed from the urethra. It presented, when quite recent, an amber and translucent appearance, and had not altered when described by Dr. Bird three years afterwards; it now, however, has a slight greenish hue on the cut surface. The urine of this boy also contained cystine. See analysis on the card.

See Guy's Hosp. Rep., Series I. vol. i. p. 488.

2145<sup>90</sup>. Portion of xanthic oxide calculus. This fragment is part of a calculus as large as a pullet's egg, and weighed three hundred and thirty-nine grains. Its section was a lustrous bright brown, and composed of concentric separable layers, without any appearance of crystalline or fibrous texture; it was hard, and had a wax-like lustre. It was removed from a peasant child, eight years of age, by Professor Langenbeck, at Hanover. Professor Stromeyer examined it, and found it to consist of xanthic oxide, the only known instance of its occurrence since Dr. Marcet's discovery. Professor Marx of Gottingen sent two fragments of the calculus to Dr. Willis, one of which is in the Museum of the College of Surgeons of London, and the other is the present specimen.

See Guy's Hosp. Rep., Series I. vol. vii. p. 202.

2146. A portion of gum elastic catheter, on which a thin and partial calculus deposit has been formed. The deposit is of a light colour, and probably consists of one of the phosphates.

2147. Female catheter, the extremity of which is covered by a pretty thick coating of triple phosphate acquired in fourteen days.

2147<sup>50</sup>. Bougie, coated with calculous matter, apparently phosphates, removed from the bladder of a patient of Mr. Cooper.

John P., aged 44.

8. Green Insp. Book, p. 141.

2147<sup>51</sup>. Bougie coated with phosphate of lime.

2148. Two calculi, composed of phosphate of lime; the one large, the other small. The latter has a smooth, polished, convex surface, fitted by attrition to a corresponding smooth concave surface on the former. Weight, 257 grains.

Removed by Sir A. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2149. Two calculi, composed of phosphate of lime; the one 138 grains, the other 97.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper from W. G., aged 54.

2150. Section of a small light-coloured calculus composed of phosphate of lime. It has a spongy, cancellated structure. "This is unlike any calculus I have seen; it seems to be a bony concretion, and not a deposition."

Dr. Babington.

2150<sup>50</sup>. Calculus apparently composed of phosphate of lime.

2150<sup>75</sup>. Urinary calculus.

Removed by Mr. Key from a little boy, October, 1845.

2151. Small fragments of a light-coloured calculus, which appears to be phosphate of lime.

2151<sup>25</sup>. Urinary calculus consisting of phosphate of lime, with a little triple phosphate.

Removed by Mr. Key, and analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2151<sup>70</sup>. Crystals of triple phosphate, being portions of a calculus found after death in the bladder of a patient of Mr. Cooper.

George H., aged 52.

Prep. 2100<sup>50</sup>.

1. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 104.

2152. Section of a large triple phosphate calculus of an elongated oval fissure. Nucleus a piece of tobacco pipe.

Mr. Goodwin of Derby.

2153. Triple phosphate calculus covered with minute bright crystals.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2154. Section of triple phosphate calculus—weight 205 grains. It is remarkable as having no nucleus but a central



cavity. It is lined with delicate crystals of triple phosphate, resembling the crystals of quartz so often found lining cavities in flints.

2154<sup>12</sup>. Calculus which appears to be composed of triple phosphate.

Removed by Mr. Key from Richard E., aged 8. Nov. 1828.

2154<sup>24</sup>. Calculus which appears to be composed of triple phosphate.

Removed by Mr. Key from George C., aged 12, Nov. 1828.

2154<sup>36</sup>. Section of a fusible calculus of a very friable structure. It appears to have received the form of the bladder, and taken the impression of considerable contraction about the neck. Nucleus urate of lime; body ammonio-magnesian phosphate, with phosphate of lime. The latter readily fuses into a colourless limpid bead, and is remarkable as having been formed on one side only of the calculus.

2154<sup>48</sup>. A small irregular calculus of loose structure, and apparently composed of the phosphates found in the pelvis of the kidney, which was much enlarged, and which also contained a considerable quantity of pus.

Anne L., aged 29.

See prep. 2069<sup>64</sup>.

1. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 92.

2154<sup>60</sup>. Two small fusible calculi; the external layers loose and friable. From a patient of Mr. Cooper's. The exterior is composed of fusible material, and the nucleus the same, with some traces of uric acid. Specific gravity 1.31.

Analyzed by Mr. Brett.

2154<sup>72</sup>. Section of a small fusible calculus, the external layers having a crystalline radiating structure; contains also a small quantity of lithic acid.

Removed from a female urethra by Mr. Key.

Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2154<sup>84</sup>. Fusible calculus removed from a child six years old; removed by Mr. Key. It will be seen how the fusible part is deposited on one side of the nucleus.

2155. Calculus of considerable size, of an irregular figure, composed of oxalate and phosphate of lime. The nucleus consists of oxalate. External to this is oxalate with some phosphate; and the outside is phosphate of lime. Oxide of iron was detected in the ash by incinerating a portion of this calculus. The external part of the calculus is composed of phosphate of lime connected together by dried blood, and giving the surface a mammillated character. The oxide of iron is probably derived from the dried blood.

Analyzed by Mr. Brett.

- 2155<sup>25</sup>. Calculus removed from a boy, aged ten years, by Mr. B. Cooper, December, 1829. The nucleus is composed of uric acid. The clay-coloured part of oxalate of lime, and the white part of the body of triple phosphate in crystals. Specific gravity 1.510. Weight,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.

Analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.

- 2155<sup>50</sup>. Fusible calculus matter in a furfuraceous form, deposited in twenty-four hours. Weight, 7 drachms 37 grains.

From a lady about 36 years of age under Mr. Cooper.

2156. Sections of two fusible calculi having smooth worn corresponding convex and concave surfaces. Weight, 4 drachms 52 grains.

Removed by Sir A. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2157. Section of fusible calculus. Weight, 90 grains.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2158. Fragments of three calculi composed of the fusible phosphate, with some layers of the phosphate of lime; they appeared to be lodged in the prostate, and were removed by Mr. Key. They weighed 1281 grains, and were fitted together by smooth curved surfaces. It may have been one calculus with three centres of deposit.

Drawing, 369<sup>96, 97</sup>. Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2158<sup>50</sup>. Urinary calculus composed of fusible mixed phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Cooper.

2159. Section of fusible calculus. Weight, 5 drachms 9 grains. A part of it is faintly tinged with pink.

Removed by Mr. Key from the body of a child. Analyzed by Dr. Babington. This patient had passed a small elongated light pink translucent calculus, which after some weeks completely deliquesced. It was proved by Dr. Prout to consist of purpuric acid.

2159<sup>50</sup>. Two calculi composed of the phosphates; the first from the bladder, and the second from a cyst in the perinæum.

Removed at the same operation by Mr. Key from Charles K., aged 7 years, January 14, 1829.

2160. Two sections of a fusible calculus of very spongy texture.

Removed from the body of a child, S. S., about 17 months old, by Mr. Callaway. It has a very faint pink tinge.

6. Green Insp. Book, p. 12.

2160<sup>50</sup>. Fusible calculus.

Removed successfully by Mr. B. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.

2161. Section of fusible calculus. Weight,  $40\frac{1}{2}$  grains. This is unlike most in being distinctly oval.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2162. Section of fragments of a fusible calculus with crystals of triple phosphate. Weight, 6 drachms 56 grains.

Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2163. Section of a very irregular-shaped fusible calculus. Weight, 3 drachms 43 grains. Removed by Sir A. Cooper. This has evidently been formed in the pelvis of the kidney.

2163<sup>15</sup>. Urinary calculus. Nucleus composed of uric acid and mixed phosphates, and body of mixed fusible phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.



2163<sup>25</sup>. Urinary calculus. Nucleus composed of uric acid, and body of fusible mixed phosphates; and surface covered by crystals of triple phosphate.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2163<sup>50</sup>. Calculus; the central portions consisting of a mixture of lithic acid, with the ammonio-magnesian phosphate and phosphate of lime. The body and external portions of triple phosphate and phosphate of lime. This fused into a white enamel before the blow-pipe. Traces of oxide of iron were diffused throughout these concretions.

Removed successfully by Mr. Busk of the hospital ship *Dreadnought*.

2164. Section of a fusible calculus with a coating of triple phosphate. Weight, 143 grains. Removed by Mr. Key. This calculus bears the impression of the neck of the bladder. The patient, a boy, was frequently troubled with retention of urine.

2164<sup>50</sup>. Twelve calculi; one of considerable size, the others much smaller, modified by attrition. Removed after death from John M. One of these calculi has been analyzed and found to consist of the fusible phosphates, with slight traces of lithate of ammonia.

2166. Two sections of a calculus, the greater part oxalate of lime, with a nucleus of lithic acid. Weight, 365 grains. The irregular figure of the former deposit concealing the smooth central portion of the latter substance.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

Drawing, 369<sup>91</sup>.

2166<sup>50</sup>. Calculus of the mulberry variety. The body consisting of oxalate of lime admixed with a small proportion of lithic acid and phosphates. The nucleus of lithic acid with traces of oxalate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Key, November, 1836, from William A., aged 14.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2167. Section of a calculus of considerable size. Nucleus, lithic acid; exterior, oxalate of lime; the intervening portion composed of numerous thin alternate layers of lithic acid and oxalate of lime.

2168. Section of a very remarkable compound calculus, consisting of two zones of cystic oxide, with an oxalic nucleus. The following is the composition as described by Dr. Bird:—  
1. Nucleus of oxalate of lime; 2. A zone of green cystic oxide; 3. A zone of urate of ammonia, mixed with fawn coloured cystic oxide; 4. A zone of green cystic oxide; 5. A layer of urates of ammonia and soda; 6. Alternating layers of urates of ammonia and soda, with oxalate of lime.

Drawing, 369<sup>91</sup>.

2169. Section of a calculus weighing three hundred and ninety grains. Removed by Mr. Cooper from B. S., aged 15. Small nucleus of lithic acid, upon which is deposited a considerable quantity of oxalate of lime, succeeded by lithic acid and a few very thin layers of the oxalate.

2170. Section of a calculus weighing five hundred and eighty-seven grains. Removed by Mr. Cooper. Nucleus, lithic acid, succeeded by oxalate of lime, followed by a thick deposition of compact lithic acid.

Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2170<sup>50</sup>. Small calculus of globular figure and mammillated surface. It has an oval nucleus of uric acid, on which is deposited a body of oxalate of lime, a crust of uric acid surrounding the whole. It is remarkable from several pink lines edging the concentric layers of oxalate of lime. This colour appears to be due to purpurine, or the common pink deposit of urine.

Removed by Mr. Key, August, 1828. Analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.

Drawing, 369<sup>91</sup>.

2171. Section of a calculus of considerable size. The nucleus appears to be lithic acid followed by oxalate of lime, upon which is a dark, very compact lamellated deposit of lithic

acid. It shows well how the intestines between the various projections are filled up with the uric acid deposit, so that it would be impossible to tell from its external appearance that it contained so large a nucleus of oxalate.

2172. Section of calculus, with nucleus of lithic acid, succeeded by oxalate of lime, followed by a thick external deposit of lithic acid.

2173. Section of a calculus, of which the central part is lithic acid, of a light colour, and very loose texture, with a thin coating of mulberry calculus. It has a rounded figure.

2174. Section of a calculus composed chiefly of lithic acid, with a nucleus of oxalate of lime.

2174<sup>25</sup>. Large urinary calculus, having for a nucleus oxalate of lime, and body uric acid and urate of ammonia. Specific gravity 1.712.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. G. Bird.

2174<sup>30</sup>. Section of a large calculus, principally composed of lithic acid upon a nucleus of oxalate of lime. The external crust consists, as regards the white portion, of ammonio-magnesian phosphate, with a small proportion of phosphate of lime, so that it is only imperfectly fusible; the fawn-coloured portion consists of urate of ammonia, with a small proportion of urate of lime, uric acid, and the earthy phosphates. The body of uric acid, urate of ammonia, a small proportion of muriate of soda, and earthy phosphates. The two first ingredients make up the great bulk of the calculus. The nucleus consists of oxalate of lime in several portions, cemented together by a mixture of the same ingredients as those existing in the body of the calculus.

Removed after death by Mr. Foaker of Great Baddon, Essex.

2175. Section of a large calculus composed chiefly of lithic acid, with a nucleus of oxalate of lime. There is, perhaps, a little lithic acid in the centre of the nucleus. Weight, 518 grains.

Removed by Mr. Key.



2176. Section of a calculus, of which the greater part is phosphate of lime, with a nucleus of lithic acid.

2176<sup>50</sup>. Section of a calculus weighing 2 ounces 1 drachm, composed principally of lithic acid, with a thin coating of phosphate of lime.

Removed after death from William G., aged 68.

1. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 85.

2177. Section of a small calculus of triple phosphate, with a nucleus of lithic acid.

From a boy, aged 4. Removed by Mr. Key, February, 1828.

2178. Section of a calculus composed of lithic acid, with a coating of triple phosphate. Weight, 118 grains.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2178<sup>50</sup>. Section of a small globular calculus, composed of uric acid, urate of ammonia, and urate of lime. Specific gravity 1.7.

Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2179. Section of a calculus weighing ninety grains. Nucleus, lithic acid; exterior, fusible calculus.

Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2179<sup>50</sup>. Section of a calculus weighing one hundred and sixty grains, said to be composed of lithic acid internally, and fusible phosphates externally; but it appears also to contain one or more layers of oxalate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

1. Note-book, p. 68.

2180. Section of a calculus weighing eight hundred and eighty-eight grains. The inner and greater part of this calculus composed of lithic acid of loose texture; the outer part fusible calculus.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2181. Section of a large elongated calculus, composed chiefly of the fusible phosphate, with a nucleus of lithic acid.

2181<sup>35</sup>. Calculus, consisting of a nucleus of lithic acid of loose texture; exterior, fusible phosphates, with a few thin intervening layers of lithic acid.

Removed after death by Mr. Callaway. Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2181<sup>70</sup>. Fragments of a fusible calculus, having a radiated loose structure, with a small nucleus of lithic acid and lithate of ammonia. The crust of fusible material.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2182<sup>33</sup>. Section of a calculus, composed internally of lithic acid; externally, of fusible calculus, with carbonate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2182<sup>77</sup>. Calculi, consisting of carbonate of lime, with mere traces of carbonate of magnesia and alumina.

2183. Section of a small compact fusible calculus, with a lithic acid nucleus.

2183<sup>50</sup>. Section of a calculus, composed internally of lithic acid; externally, fusible. Weight, half an ounce.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper.

2183<sup>75</sup>. Calculus and fragment; the body is composed of fusible matter, and the exterior of fusible with lithic acid. The fragment is also composed of lithic acid and fusible calculus.

Removed by Mr. Key, September, 1839. Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2184. Section of a large calculus weighing one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight grains, composed internally of lithic acid of loose texture, followed by a thin layer of phosphate, with a thick outer part of compact lithic acid. It will be observed that the outer edge has a purplish colour.

2185. Section of an alternating calculus, composed of triple phosphate, with an intermediate layer of lithic acid.

2186. Section of a calculus composed chiefly of lithic acid, which is separated into numerous layers by very thin intermediate deposits of phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Key from a boy two years and four months old.

2187. Section of a calculus, of considerable size, composed chiefly of lithic acid, separated by very thin layers of triple phosphate, and coated with fusible matter.

Removed by Sir A. Cooper.

2187<sup>50</sup>. Calculus composed of lithic acid internally, and carbonate of lime externally. The structure of this calculus is remarkable, the outer layer of the nucleus being broken into fragments, and separated from each other, yet firmly imbedded in the crust.

2188. Section of a large calculus, having a large nucleus of oxalate of lime, coated by fusible matter.

Removed from John H., aged 8, October 25, 1776.

2188<sup>35</sup>. Two sections of a large calculus weighing 6 ounces 5 drachms, consisting of a large nucleus of oxalate of lime, with several loose layers of the phosphates, and apparently a slight recurrence of oxalate of lime.

From John C., aged 40. November, 1829.

8. Green Insp. Book, p. 167.

2188<sup>70</sup>. Calculus, moulded to the infundibula of the kidney. The crust is smooth, of a very pale brown, and fusible; the interior perfectly white and hard, apparently consisting of oxalate of lime, mixed with phosphates. This calculus contains no lithic acid, and is interesting by showing that all kinds of calculi may be formed in the kidneys.



2189. Section of an alternating calculus, composed of layers of oxalate of lime and fusible matter. The former constitutes the nucleus.

2190. Section of a calculus, composed of alternate layers of oxalate of lime and triple phosphate. The former predominates internally, the latter towards the surface.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2191. Section of a calculus, composed of oxalate of lime and triple phosphate. The former predominating internally, the latter externally.

2191<sup>10</sup>. Urinary calculus, having for a nucleus oxalate of lime, and body triple phosphate.

Removed by Mr. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2191<sup>20</sup>. Section of a large regular calculus, which weighed 7 ounces 7 drachms, removed after death from a patient of Mr. Cooper. It consists of a nucleus, and the stellated portion around it of oxalate of lime; the next band, phosphate of lime; from this band outwards, phosphate of lime, with variable proportions of triple phosphate of ammonia and magnesia. The rough patch at the end of the outer smooth surface consists of triple phosphate of ammonia and magnesia, with a little phosphate of lime.

Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

1. Note-book, p. 217.

2191<sup>20</sup>. Cast of the preceding calculus.

2191<sup>40</sup>. Section of a calculus of an oval figure, upwards of two inches in length by one inch and three-quarters in width, removed successfully by the high operation by Mr. Key from a little girl eight years of age. It consists of a nucleus of oxalate of lime, and a body compounded of layers of lithic acid and the phosphates.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2191<sup>60</sup>. Section of a calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper, consisting internally of oxalate of lime; externally, of triple phosphate and carbonate of lime. February, 1833.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2191<sup>80</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Morgan, August 22, 1837. It appears to be composed of alternating layers of lithic acid and phosphates.

2192. Section of a calculus, composed internally of lithic acid followed by the fusible, and coated by the mulberry calculus; firmly granulated, and remarkably polished.

2193. Section of a calculus weighing five hundred and eighteen grains, composed principally of crystallized compact lithic acid. It has a nucleus of oxalate of lime, and a thin coating of phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2194. Section of a calculus, composed chiefly of lithic acid. Not far from the centre there is a thin layer of oxalate of lime, and a thin external one of triple phosphate.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Dowler.

2194<sup>50</sup>. Section of a calculus, of which the nucleus and major part consists of lithic acid, with thin intermediate layers of oxalate of lime and the phosphates.

2195. Section of a calculus, having a nucleus of lithic acid, succeeded by a deposition of oxalate of lime, and coated with friable matter, which covers up all the inequalities of surface.

2196. Section of a calculus, having a nucleus of lithic acid, succeeded by oxalate of lime, upon which there is a deposition of lithic acid. External to this there are numerous thin layers of phosphate of lime and lithic acid, in which the former predominates. The oxalate layer has a slightly radiated appearance.

2197. Section of a calculus having a nucleus of oxalate of lime, followed by alternate layers of lithate of ammonia and the phosphates.

2197<sup>50</sup>. Two sections of a small calculus composed of lithic acid, phosphate, and oxalate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2198. Section of an alternating calculus, weighing nine hundred and thirteen grains; nucleus, lithic acid; inner dark layer, oxalate of lime; powdery layers, fusible calculus; smooth dark layer, phosphate of lime; white crystallized coat, triple phosphate. It is remarkable from the phosphate being deposited all on one side.

Case of John W. See prep. 2084.

Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2199. Section of a calculus having a nucleus of lithic acid, and covered by alternate layers of oxalate and phosphate of lime, with a thick external coating of phosphate of lime. The form which these deposits take is well seen in this calculus; the uric acid nucleus being smooth externally; the oxalate of lime around this having a very irregular surface; and then again the irregularities of this being filled up by the phosphates.

2200. Section of a calculus having for a nucleus lithic acid, followed by alternate layers of oxalate of lime and the phosphates, in which the former predominates; and coated with fusible calculus.

2201. Section of a calculus having a considerable nucleus of lithic acid, followed by alternate layers of oxalate of lime and the phosphates, in which the former greatly predominates, and coated with fusible matter.

2201<sup>35</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper. Nucleus, lithic acid and oxalate of lime alternating with traces of lithate of ammonia. Body lithic acid, and coating fusible.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.



2201<sup>70</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper. Nucleus, oxalate of lime; body, alternating layers of lithic acid and fusible calculus, and crust fusible.

Dr. Rees. May, 1834.

2202. Section of a calculus, weighing seven drachms and one scruple, composed chiefly of lithic acid. It has a nucleus and thin covering of oxalate of lime. Beneath the coating there is a deposit of triple phosphate; and a very minute quantity of the same deposit appears to exist between the layers of lithic acid.

Removed by Mr. Key from a young woman who had laboured ten years under the complaint.

Analyzed by Dr. Babington, 1828.

2202<sup>50</sup>. Calculus, composed internally of lithate of ammonia, and externally, fusible calculus.

Removed by Mr. Cooper from James S., aged six years, Jan., 1835.

Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2203. Section of a compound calculus, consisting of oxalate of lime, with an admixture of lithic acid; some of the layers appear to consist almost entirely of the latter.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2203<sup>10</sup>. Two sections of a calculus. Nucleus, urate of ammonia; body, uric acid; crust, oxalate of lime. Specific gravity 1.681.

Removed by Mr. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2203<sup>20</sup>. Compound urinary calculus of large regular figure and uneven surface, removed by Mr. Key. It consists interiorly of lithic acid, lithate of ammonia, and triple phosphate; external crust, oxalate of lime with lithic acid. February, 1835.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2203<sup>40</sup>. Calculus, having for a nucleus lithate of ammonia; body, lithate of ammonia, with traces of oxalate of lime; external crust, oxalate of lime, with lithic acid and phosphate of

lime; inner crust, lithic acid, with traces of earthy phosphates. The small substance imbedded in the body of the calculus consists of oxalate and phosphate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Cooper, 1837. Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

- 2203<sup>60</sup>. Calculus, consisting of—external layer, oxalate of lime, with lithate of ammonia and phosphate of lime; body, same in composition, with occasional layers of oxalate of lime unmixed; nucleus, oxalate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Cooper, August, 1837. Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

- 2203<sup>80</sup>. Calculus weighing twenty-two grains; it consists of oxalate and carbonate of lime, and lithate of ammonia.

Removed from a boy by Mr. Cooper, March, 1835.

2204. Section of a compound calculus, consisting of lithic acid and oxalate of lime.

2205. Section of a compound calculus consisting of lithic acid and oxalate of lime, on a nucleus of lithic acid.

2206. Section of a compound calculus consisting of lithic acid and oxalate of lime, on a nucleus of lithic acid.

- 2206<sup>14</sup>. Compound urinary calculus of considerable size, of a regular ovoid figure, with uneven surface, consisting of lithic acid, oxalate of lime, and phosphate of lime.

- 2206<sup>28</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Key in June, 1831. The nucleus consists of lithic acid, apparently impure. This is succeeded by oxalate of lime, forming an irregular coat. This again followed by lithic acid and lithate of ammonia; and the whole again encompassed with an external dark crust of oxalate of lime.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

- 2206<sup>42</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Key from a boy, consisting of a nucleus of lithate of ammonia, succeeded by oxalate of lime, with lithic acid, and crusted with triple phosphate. February, 1834.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2206<sup>56</sup>. Calculus, with a nucleus of lithic acid of loose texture, and probably impure, succeeded by oxalate of lime and fusible calculus, with a coating of the latter.

Removed by Mr. Morgan, Feb., 1833. Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2206<sup>70</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper. It was enveloped in a complete cystiform layer of albuminous matter. Nucleus, oxalate of lime, with a considerable proportion of lithic acid. The body the same as the nucleus, but the lithic acid in very small proportion. Phosphate of lime seemed to cement the small spherical protuberances that make up the outer coat.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2206<sup>73</sup>. Sections of urinary calculus. Nucleus, lithic acid; body, oxalate of lime and lithic acid; crust, externally, oxalate of lime—internally, carbonate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2206<sup>84</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper, consisting of a nucleus of oxalate of lime, and body of lithic acid, intersected by a layer of oxalate of lime; external crust also oxalate of lime. The body of the stone contains a quantity of the phosphates mixed with lithic acid.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2207. Section of a compound calculus, consisting of a mixture of lithic acid and triple phosphate on a nucleus of lithic acid.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Dowler.

2208. Section of a compound calculus, consisting of impure oxalate of lime on a nucleus of lithic acid.

2209. Section of a calculus, the extreme nucleus of which is lithic acid, exterior to which is a mixture of lithic acid and oxalate of lime; then a thin layer of oxalate of lime, followed by several compact layers of lithic acid, and surrounded by a thin coating of fusible matter.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Dowler.



2210. Section of a large compound calculus, having a nucleus of oxalate of lime, followed by a loose and friable layer of urine and blood, with a thick and compact exterior of lithic acid.

Removed by Sir A. Cooper. The patient had suffered under symptoms of calculus for forty years.

2211. "Section of a calculus, composed of triple phosphates, coloured by an admixture of lithic acid; it fuses before the blowpipe." Fusible calculus (?).

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Dowler.

2212. Section of a calculus, weighing ninety-four grains, composed chiefly of triple phosphate, but having numerous layers coloured by purpuric acid.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper from W. P., aged three and a half years.

- 2212<sup>5</sup>. Calculus, consisting of an external coat composed of lithic acid with fusible matter; body of lithic acid, triple phosphate, and lithate of ammonia; nucleus of lithic acid with oxalate of lime. There is a crust of the calculus apparent on the surface at one part, which is similar in constitution to the nucleus.

Removed by Mr. Morgan from John P., aged 35, Jan. 31, 1835.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

- 2212<sup>10</sup>. Calculus, the external crust consisting of fusible matter, with lithic acid and lithate of ammonia. The middle white layer of fusible calculus, with lithic acid and lithate of ammonia in less proportion. The body of lithate of ammonia, with traces of lithic acid and fusible calculus.

Removed by Mr. Key, 1837. Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

- 2212<sup>15</sup>. Fragments of a calculus, composed of lithate of ammonia, lithate of lime, and phosphate of lime; the superficial layers intermixed with red particles of blood. Specific gravity 1.40.

Analyzed by Mr. Brett.

2212<sup>20</sup>. Section of a calculus, of an ovoid figure, which weighed nearly three ounces. Removed after death from a patient of Mr. Key in 1834. The nucleus and body consist of lithic acid, with lithate of ammonia; the succeeding layers of lithic acid and lithate of ammonia; the external crust of fusible matter.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2212<sup>21</sup>. Calculus, composed of lithate of ammonia.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2212<sup>22</sup>. Calculus, composed of lithate of ammonia. Specific gravity 1.457.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2212<sup>23</sup>. Section of a calculus, composed principally of lithate of ammonia.

Removed from a boy, aged four years, by Mr. Key in 1839.

Analyzed by Dr. Rees.

2212<sup>25</sup>. Section of a calculus, specific gravity 1.06, which has received the form of the bladder which it nearly filled; its surface is smooth, except where it corresponded to the fundus, where it is irregular and somewhat crystalline. The nucleus consists of uric acid and urate of ammonia. The alternate fairer-coloured layers of urate of ammonia and uric acid. The white concentric layers of fusible; and the superficial crust of urate of soda, urate of ammonia, urate of soda and uric acid in small quantity.

Analyzed by Mr. Brett. See bladder, 2092<sup>48</sup>.

7. Green Insp. Book, p. 126.

2212<sup>30</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Key in 1835. It is of remarkable figure, elongated, and curved. The nucleus consists of oxalate of lime and urate of lime, of equal quantities. The body and crust consist of triple phosphate, urate of ammonia, and urate of soda.

Analyzed by Messrs. Brett and Bird.

2212<sup>32</sup>. Section of urinary calculus, having a body of uric acid; crust, of urate of lime and phosphates. Specific gravity 1·545.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2212<sup>35</sup>. Two urinary calculi—No. 1. Specific gravity 1·7, composed of uric acid, urate of ammonia, urate of lime, and earthy phosphates; No. 2. Specific gravity 1·68, composed of uric acid, urates of ammonia, and lime, phosphate of lime in small quantity.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper from a private patient, aged 57, June, 1835. Analyzed by Messrs. Brett and Bird.

2212<sup>40</sup>. Section of a large urinary calculus. Specific gravity 1·72. Its nucleus consists of uric acid, urate of ammonia, and urate of lime. The brown crust and body of urate of soda and urate of ammonia, uric acid, and phosphate of lime. The superficial whitish crust of uric acid, urate of lime, and urate of ammonia.

Analyzed by Messrs. Brett and Bird.

2212<sup>46</sup>. Calculus. Specific gravity 1·64. The body composed of urates of ammonia and lime. The nucleus of uric acid.

Removed by Mr. Key from Charles F., aged 4, May 24, 1829.

Analyzed by Messrs. Brett and Bird.

2212<sup>52</sup>. Calculus, weighing one hundred and sixty-five grains. The nucleus consists of urate of soda, uric acid, and phosphate of lime. The body of urate of lime and phosphate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Fogerty, June, 1835, at Bombay, from a Hindoo child, aged 3 years and 9 months.

2212<sup>58</sup>. Calculus, consisting of uric acid, urate of lime, and urate of soda, with traces of phosphate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Cooper from a boy, aged 6 years, Jan., 1836.

Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2212<sup>60</sup>. Section of urinary calculus; body, urate of ammonia; crust, phosphates and uric acid.

Removed by Mr. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.



2212<sup>64</sup>. Section of a calculus, specific gravity 1·75, of an ovoid figure, with obscure traces of large crystallization on its surface. Its nucleus consists of urate of soda and urate of ammonia, and the alternate lighter-coloured layers of urate of ammonia, with traces of phosphate of lime. Second layer, urate of soda and urate of ammonia; and external crust, uric acid, urate of ammonia, with traces of phosphate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2212<sup>66</sup>. Urinary calculus. Nucleus, urate of ammonia, with some oxalate of lime. Body, uric acid. Crust, phosphates. Specific gravity 1·486.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2212<sup>70</sup>. A mixed mulberry calculus, removed by Mr. Key, consisting of oxalate of lime, ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, traces of lithate of soda, and traces of lithate of ammonia.

Analyzed by Messrs. Bird and Brett.

2212<sup>76</sup>. Calculus, having for a nucleus uric acid and urate of lime; crust, phosphate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Hilton, Jan. 30, 1836. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2212<sup>82</sup>. Calculus, consisting of uric acid, urate of lime, and phosphate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Cooper, 1836. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2212<sup>88</sup>. Calculi, twenty-four in number. Some are fragments, but not of a large stone. Specific gravity 1·63. Consisting of uric acid (main bulk), urates of ammonia and lime; the latter in small proportions.

Presented by Mr. Pearse of Bradford, Wilts, who stated that "it was supposed originally to have formed one large calculus, and to have been split into fragments by the exhibition of Brandish's alkali." They were voided per urethram, and the patient quite recovered. 1835.

Analyzed by Messrs. Brett and Bird.

2212<sup>94</sup>. Section of a compound urinary calculus, removed by Mr. Key in 1834. Specific gravity 1·630. The nucleus consists of uric acid, with urate of ammonia, and traces of

oxalate of lime. Crust, immediately beneath the external brown one, urate of ammonia, uric acid, muriate of ammonia, phosphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, and carbonate of lime. External crust, oxalate of lime and resinoid colouring matter.

Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2213. One hundred and forty-two calculi of various sizes, and mostly of a cubical figure. Removed by Sir A. Cooper from Mr. R. A. of Worcester, Nov. 11, 1811. They were supposed to consist of lithate of ammonia; Dr. Bird found them to consist mainly of uric acid, with traces of urate of soda and ammonia, with little phosphate of lime. The patient had afterwards another calculus, which on examination proved to be of a different kind from these. This was removed about five years afterwards, and he died soon after.

2213<sup>5</sup>. Thirteen distinct groups of calculi voided at different times from the same person. They are composed of urate of lime, with traces of urate of ammonia and oxalate of lime; the most external whitish crust being made up of phosphate of lime.

Analyzed by Messrs. Bird and Brett.

2213<sup>6</sup>. Calculus, weighing 3 ounces 5 drachms; circumference,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Removed from the meatus urinarius of a female by Mr. Watson of Stourport. It appears externally to be composed of lithic acid.

2213<sup>7</sup>. Calculus, nearly as large as a hen's egg, voided through the meatus urinarius by a patient of Mr. Giraud of Feversham.

2213<sup>8</sup>. Nine calculi, of a rounded figure, and nearly as large as pigeons' eggs.

Removed after death from the bladder of John G. of Ipswich, aged 53, by Mr. Hingston, September 8, 1736.

2213<sup>9</sup>. Calculus, weighing 9 ounces.

Removed successfully by the lateral operation by Sir. A Cooper.

2213<sup>10</sup>. Calculus of somewhat flattened figure, weighing 16 ounces, removed by Sir A. Cooper by the lateral operation. It resisted all attempts to break it. The patient afterwards sunk.

2213<sup>11</sup>. Three calculi of large size; they are of a round, smooth figure, and appear to consist of lithic acid; they were attended with very little inconvenience. Removed after death from an elderly man.

Presented by Dr. Gideon Mantell

1. Note-book, p. 101.

2213<sup>12</sup>. Cast of a large calculus of a flat, oval figure, removed from the bladder of a female at Manchester by dilatation of the urethra. The operation is said not to have been followed by incontinence of urine.

2213<sup>13</sup>. Cast of a very large calculus, taken after death from the body of Sir Thomas A., aged 84.\* The original stone is now at Cambridge, and weighs 25 ounces. It had a strongly marked oblique depression on the lower half, apparently from the contraction of the bladder.

Presented by W. T. Iliff, Esq.

2. Note-book, p. 38.

2213<sup>14</sup>. Another cast of the preceding.

Vide Mr. Bryant's Catalogue.

2213<sup>15</sup>. Cast of a large calculus; it has nearly the same figure as the preceding, but not quite so large. Removed after death.

Presented by W. T. Iliff, Esq.

2213<sup>16</sup>. Cast of a calculus removed after death in the hospital at Augsburg.

1. Note-book, p. 208.

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\* Sir Thomas Adams was chosen Alderman of the city of London in the year 1609, and Lord Mayor in 1645. He was a staunch royalist, and was confined in the Tower by the republicans. Died in 1667.



2213<sup>17</sup>. Cast of a large calculus removed from the bladder after death. It is of a pyriform figure, having the apex upwards, and a slight constriction around the middle, more especially posteriorly.

Presented by Mr. Hardy of Hull.

2213<sup>18</sup>. Cast of a calculus which weighed 15 ounces.

Removed successfully from a man, aged 26, in the year 1835.

Presented by Mr. Page of Plymouth.

2. Note-book, p. 9.

2213<sup>19</sup>. Section of a large calculus, composed of layers of triple phosphate and lithic acid, with a coating of lithate of ammonia. The figure is remarkable in consequence of a small projection, occasioned by the imperfect adhesion of a second calculus.

See kidney, 2073<sup>80</sup>; and biliary calculi, 1973<sup>75</sup>.

Presented by Mr. Camplin of Finsbury Square.

2213<sup>20</sup>. Cast of a calculus weighing 13 ounces, of a spherical figure. It broke, and was removed in fragments, some of which were of large size, by Mr. Mayo of Winchester. The patient recovered.

2213<sup>21</sup>. Calculus, of the size of a large filbert, extracted from the urethra of Sir W. B. by Sir A. Cooper. Also, five calculi, of the size of small nuts, extracted in the same manner by Sir A. Cooper from the bladder of the Rev. Mr. Buller. 1825.

2213<sup>22</sup>. Sections of two small lithic acid calculi, found after death in the bladder of Sir W. B.

2213<sup>23</sup>. Part of a hat-pin, in the form of a distorted ring, removed from the bladder of a female by Sir A. Cooper. It had made its way by ulceration from the vagina.

2213<sup>24</sup>. Piece of French chalk attached to a shoe-horn, removed from the bladder by Mr. Callaway, jun.

Charles L., aged 18, admitted May 12, 1856. He had inserted the piece of chalk into the urethra with the string attached, and it having entered too far, he was unable to withdraw it. He then tied the shoe-horn to the other end to prevent the string escaping, and thus he came to the hospital. Mr. Callaway made an incision in the median line, cut the string, and extracted the chalk. The string has been subsequently tied.

Drawing, 369<sup>60</sup>.

- 2213<sup>25</sup>. Piece of slate pencil, removed from the bladder by Mr. Alfred Roberts of Sidney. It was stated that the patient had swallowed the pencil, which story appeared to be credited by the surgeons of Sidney hospital.

From J. B., a sawyer, aged 47, admitted August 9, 1856. Six months before, going into a companion's house, he picked up a piece of slate pencil, which he put into his mouth, and immediately afterwards, being offered a glass of spirits, he inadvertently swallowed the pencil. On the following day he said he experienced a pricking pain in the lumbar region, which continued for five weeks like that of renal calculus. Subsequently, having symptoms of stone in the bladder, he was sounded; one being, as was supposed, felt, he was operated on in the ordinary way of lithotomy. The stone broke, came away in pieces, and imbedded in it was a piece of slate pencil. He soon recovered. The pencil was two inches and a quarter long, pointed at one end, and smooth on the surface. The calculus measured three and a half to four inches long, and one and three-quarters to two inches broad. The man subsequently persisted in his story, and his friends fully corroborated his tale. Mr. Roberts in consequence was almost led to believe it, and surmised whether the pencil had ulcerated through from the intestine to the bladder. In all probability, however, the man invented the tale to hide the suspicion of his having introduced the body into the urethra.

- 2213<sup>26</sup>. Numerous small fragments of bone exhibited as urinary calculi for the purpose of exciting charity.

- 2213<sup>50</sup>. Sixteen calculi removed from the bladder after death. Each is larger than an ordinary-sized marble.

John R., aged 50, came into the hospital in a dying state, but it was discovered by Mr. Cock that his bladder contained numerous calculi. He had long been ill; but, having fallen into the hands of irregular practitioners, his disease had not been discovered. He died from the secondary effects on the bladder and kidneys. He was a man of immense bulk, and very fat.

Record of Insp. 87. 1859.

2213<sup>55</sup>. A large stone broken into fragments, and removed by Mr. Cock.

Alfred F., aged 18, in the hospital in March, 1858. He had suffered from symptoms of stone since infancy, but never to such an extent as to prevent his working as a tanner. Eight years before he was in an hospital, but no calculus was discovered. He was very ill on admission, and the stone was found to occupy nearly the whole bladder, so that an operation in the median line was preferred in order to extract it. He died not long afterwards of disease of the bladder and kidneys.

Record of Insp. 57. 1858.

2213<sup>60</sup>. Urinary calculus.

Successfully removed from a Hindoo boy, aged 6, November, 1849, by Mr. Lay, civil surgeon.

2213<sup>61</sup>. Small urinary calculus.

Successfully removed from a Hindoo, aged 25, January, 1850, by Mr. Lay, civil surgeon.

2213<sup>70</sup>. A urethro-vesical calculus of very remarkable form, being of the shape which has been styled "bar-shot," or "dumb-bell." It is composed of two portions, joined together by a narrow neck. It was thought that the larger part had been lying for some time in a pouch of the prostate, while the smaller portion remained in the bladder. The additional small calculus was, no doubt, placed immediately in front of the larger. The composition, as given by Dr. Odling, was—the nucleus uric acid; the exterior fusible, with traces of oxalate of lime; the intermediate portion chiefly consisted of oxalate of lime, though with very small amount of uric acid, and mixed with earthy phosphates.

The patient, Henry H., aged 20, had suffered from urinary symptoms since infancy, and was operated on by Mr. Poland in July, 1854.

See Guy's Hosp. Rep., Series III. vol. iii. p. 351.

2213<sup>80</sup>. Urinary calculus, having for its nucleus oxalate of lime, the remainder mixed with earthy phosphates, and composed chiefly of uric acid and urate of ammonia, with traces of oxalate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Cooper Forster. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.



2213<sup>81</sup>. Urinary calculus consisting of urate of ammonia and oxalate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Cooper Forster from F. M., aged 8, at the Children's Infirmary, August, 1851. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2213<sup>82</sup>. Urinary calculus, composed of oxalate of lime, with small quantities of earthy phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Cooper Forster. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2213<sup>83</sup>. Urinary calculus, composed of lithic acid, removed by Mr. Cooper Forster from the urethra.

2213<sup>84</sup>. Two calculi; the larger from a female, the smaller one from the urethra.

Mr. Cooper Forster.

2213<sup>85</sup>. Urinary calculus, having for its composition—nucleus, oxalate of lime, with uric acid and urate of ammonia; second layer, chiefly urate of ammonia, with uric acid. Circumference the same, in smaller proportions, with oxalate of lime and earthy phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Cooper Forster. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2213<sup>86</sup>. Urinary calculus—composition: circumference urate of ammonia, with uric acid and urate of soda; nucleus contains traces of oxalate of lime in addition.

Removed by Mr. Cooper Forster. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2213<sup>87</sup>. Urinary calculus, having for its interior uric acid and urate of ammonia, with traces of earthy phosphates and oxalate of lime; the exterior, oxalate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Cooper Forster. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2213<sup>88</sup>. Urinary calculus, having for its central portion uric acid and urate of ammonia, with smaller proportions of oxalate of lime. Circumference, oxalate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Cooper Forster. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

(The following forty-three specimens were analyzed by Mr. Bransby Cooper. Full particulars of their history, with drawings, will be found in the note-book to which reference is made):—

2214<sup>5</sup>. Small oval calculus, removed by Mr. B. Cooper from David D., aged 5 years, May 12, 1841. The nucleus is urate of ammonia, surrounded by uric acid; and exterior phosphate of lime and phosphate of magnesia.

Case No. 1, Note-book.

2214<sup>6</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Hilton from Thomas H. The nucleus urate of ammonia, next layer oxalate of lime, and exterior triple phosphate.

Case No. 1<sup>a</sup>, Note-book.

2214<sup>7</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from William W., aged 21, September 15, 1841. Weight, 620 grains. Nucleus, urate of ammonia, surrounded by oxalate of lime; exterior, phosphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia, and the fusible compound.

Case No. 2, Note-book.

2214<sup>8</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Hilton from a child, Elizabeth S., per urethram. The nucleus consists of urate of ammonia, the body of uric acid and urates, and exterior of triple phosphates.

Case No. 2<sup>a</sup>, Note-book.

2214<sup>9</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from Charles C., aged 5½ years, October 22, 1841. Weight, 64 grains. Nucleus, urate of ammonia, surrounded by oxalate of lime; exterior, the fusible compound.

Case No. 4, Note-book.

2214<sup>10</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from Benjamin W., aged 3½ years, October 3, 1843. Weight, 42 grains. Nucleus, urate of ammonia; exterior, phosphate of lime and phosphate of magnesia.

Case No. 5, Note-book.

2214<sup>11</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from A. W., aged 52, June 1, 1841. Weight, 209 grains. Nucleus, urate of ammonia; next layers, oxalate of lime; and exterior, phosphate of lime and phosphate of magnesia.

Case No. 6, Note-book.

2214<sup>12</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from Charles H., aged 3 years, March 28, 1843. Weight, 98 grains. Nucleus and body, urate of ammonia; exterior, phosphate of lime and phosphate of magnesia.

Case No. 7, Note-book.

2214<sup>13</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from an adult, January 2, 1844. Weight, 530 grains. Nucleus, urate of ammonia, surrounded by oxalate of lime; exterior, fusible compound.

Case No. 7<sup>a</sup>, Note-book.

2214<sup>14</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from William R., aged 4½ years, June 25, 1844. Weight, 35 grains. Nucleus, urate of ammonia and uric acid; exterior, oxalate of lime.

Case No. 8, Note-book.

2214<sup>15</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from B., aged 30, August 9, 1844. Weight, 280 grains. Nucleus, urate of ammonia, surrounded by oxalate of lime; exterior, phosphate of lime.

Case No. 9, Note-book.

2214<sup>16</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from Richard M., aged 3½ years, April 22, 1845. Weight, 85 grains. Nucleus and body, uric acid, with traces of oxalate of lime.

Case No. 10, Note-book.

2214<sup>17</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from Geo. S., aged 2½ years, June 4, 1845. Weight, 23 grains. Nucleus, urate of ammonia, surrounded by thin layers of oxalate of lime; exterior, phosphate of lime.



2214<sup>18</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from James J., aged 59, August 5, 1845. Weight, 600 grains. Nucleus and body, uric acid; coated externally by a very thin layer of phosphate of lime.

Case No. 12, Note-book.

2214<sup>19</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from Joseph G., aged 9½, June 17, 1845. Weight, 460 grains. It consists of urate of ammonia, with very thin layers of phosphate of lime.

Case No. 13, Note-book.

2214<sup>20</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from C., aged 8, December 20, 1845. Nucleus, urate of ammonia, surrounded by oxalate of lime; exterior, triple phosphate and phosphate of lime. Weight, 83 grains.

Case No. 14, Note-book.

2214<sup>21</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from D., aged 5 years, October 18, 1846. Weight, 45 grains. It consists of urate of ammonia, with a little uric acid, and traces of earthy phosphates.

Case No. 15, Note-book.

2214<sup>22</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from W. G., a boy, November 9, 1847. The nucleus is composed of urate of ammonia, and the exterior of uric acid. Weight, 225 grains.

Case No. 16, Note-book.

2214<sup>23</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from a boy aged 8½ years, November 9, 1847. Weight, 293 grains. Composition, uric acid.

Case No. 17, Note-book.

2214<sup>24</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from a boy aged 11, June 13, 1848. Weight, 100 grains. Nucleus, urate of ammonia; second layer, oxalate of lime; exterior, uric acid.

Case No. 18, Note-book.

2214<sup>25</sup>. Two calculi, removed by Mr. Cooper from Charles C., aged 15, February 17, 1848. Weights, 131 grains and 107 grains respectively. The one which is cut consists of uric acid, and is hollow in the centre.

Case No. 19, Note-book.

2214<sup>26</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from G., aged 4 years, March 28, 1848. Weight, 23 grains. Nucleus, urate of ammonia; second layer, oxalate of lime; exterior, uric acid.

Case No. 20, Note-book.

2214<sup>27</sup>. Two calculi, removed by Mr. Cooper from James D., aged 10 years, April 19, 1848. Weight, 215 grains and 72 grains respectively. Nucleus, urate of ammonia, surrounded by oxalate of lime; exterior, triple phosphate and phosphate of lime.

Case No. 21, Note-book.

2214<sup>28</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from M., aged 11 years, May 30, 1849. Weight, 400 grains. Nucleus, urate of ammonia and thin layers of oxalate of lime; exterior, fusible compound.

Case No. 22, Note-book.

2214<sup>29</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from a boy aged 5 years, December 16, 1849. Weight, 62 grains. Nucleus, urate of ammonia; exterior, oxalate of lime.

Case No. 23, Note-book.

2214<sup>30</sup>. Calculus, removed from a child, 8½ years old, by Mr. Philbrick of Colchester, July 2, 1849. Weight, 480 grains. Nucleus, urate of ammonia; second layer, phosphate of lime; third layer, oxalate of lime; fourth layer, phosphate of lime; exterior, fusible compound.

Case No. 24, Note-book.

2214<sup>31</sup>. Large calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from a farmer residing at Wellingborough, Notts, about the year 1832. The stone weighed 5½ ounces. The nucleus is oxalate of

lime, surrounded by uric acid and a little phosphate of lime.

Case No. 25, Note-book.

2214<sup>32</sup>. Calculus, removed from a Malay girl, living at the Cape of Good Hope, by dilatation of the urethra. Nucleus, urate of ammonia; exterior, oxalate of lime.

Case No. 26, Note-book.

2214<sup>33</sup>. Calculus, removed after death from the body of a negro boy, living at the Cape of Good Hope. Nucleus, urate of ammonia, surrounded by oxalate of lime; exterior, on one side only, fusible compound.

Case No. 27, Note-book.

2214<sup>34</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from Thomas H. B., aged 58, June 1, 1861. Two stones were in the bladder, weighing 108 and 58 grains respectively. The present consists of urate of ammonia for nucleus, and phosphate of lime and magnesia for body and exterior.

Case No. 28, Note-book.

2214<sup>35</sup>. Section of a large uric acid calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper, May 21, 1850, from John B., aged 57. The nucleus has been lost. Weight, 557 grains.

Case No. 29, Note-book.

2214<sup>36</sup>. A pin, coated with phosphates, removed by Mr. Cooper from G. W. B., aged 10 years, July 31, 1850. The lad was admitted with symptoms of stone, but a catheter detected a hard substance in the membranous portion of the urethra, where also it could be felt externally. He could not explain how the pin got there.

Case No. 31, Note-book.

2214<sup>37</sup>. Calculus, composed chiefly of uric acid, but having a nucleus of oxalate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Cooper, August 13, 1850, from Geo. Q., aged 68.

Case No. 32, Note-book.



2214<sup>38</sup>. Section of a calculus, removed by Mr. Cock from Samuel S., aged 5 years. The nucleus is uric acid and urate of ammonia, surrounded by oxalate of lime and fusible phosphates.

Case No. 33, Note-book.

2214<sup>39</sup>. Section of a large calculus, removed from Elias W., aged 29, who came from the Cape of Good Hope to be operated on. The nucleus is uric acid; external to this is oxalate of lime; again, oxalate of lime with uric acid, ammonio-magnesian phosphate with urate of ammonia; and quite externally, ammonio-magnesian phosphate, with layers of the same salt mixed with urate of ammonia.

Analyzed by Dr. Pavy.

Case No. 34, Note-book.

2214<sup>40</sup>. Calculus, consisting of urate of ammonia for nucleus, and triple phosphate, with traces of oxalate of lime, for exterior. Removed by Mr. Cooper from Thomas W., aged 21, February 26, 1851. Two stones were extracted, weighing respectively 61 and 53 grains.

Case No. 35, Note-book.

2214<sup>41</sup>. Two uric acid calculi, removed from James P., aged 75, by Mr. Cooper, March, 1851. One of them extracted during life weighed 465 grains; the other was found after death sacculated in the bladder, and weighed 416 grains.

See drawing, having the stone in situ.

Case No. 36, Note-book.

2214<sup>42</sup>. Calculus, composed of alternate layers of oxalate of lime and crystallized triple phosphate. Removed by Mr. Cooper from Wm. N., aged 8 years, September 26, 1851. Weight, 142 grains.

Case No. 37, Note-book.

2214<sup>43</sup>. Section of a calculus, composed mostly of uric acid and urates, but having thin layers of oxalate of lime and traces

of earthy phosphates. Removed by Mr. Cooper from Henry M., aged 11 years, November, 1831. Weight, 362 grains.

Case No. 38, Note-book.

2214<sup>44</sup>. Section of a calculus, of which the nucleus is urate of ammonia, the body uric acid and oxalate of lime, and the exterior earthy phosphates. Removed by Mr. Cooper from Edward D., aged 18, November 17, 1851. Weight, 472 grains.

Case No. 39, Note-book.

2214<sup>45</sup>. Large calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from William E., aged 68, May, 1852. Composition—nucleus and body uric acid, with fine layers of urate of ammonia, urate of lime, phosphate of lime, and oxalate of lime. Weight, 2 ounces  $1\frac{1}{2}$  drachms.

Case No. 40, Note-book.

2214<sup>46</sup>. Calculus, removed by Mr. Cooper from Ellen K., aged 6, September 15, 1852. Nucleus, urate of ammonia, coated with urate of lime, phosphate of lime, and phosphate of magnesia; exterior, fusible matter. Weight, 150 grains.

Case No. 41, Note-book.

2214<sup>47</sup>. Two calculi, removed from John R., aged 54, by Mr. Cooper, in 1851. They weighed respectively 91 and 90 grains, and consisted of—nucleus and body uric acid, with traces of urate of ammonia, and layers of oxalate of lime.

Case No. 42, Note-book.

2215<sup>5</sup>. Urinary calculus. Internal yellow portion, uric acid and urate of ammonia; external white portion, mixed earthy phosphates, with urate of ammonia. Weight, 101 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock, and analyzed by Dr. Odling, April 4, 1851.

2215<sup>6</sup>. Urinary calculus. Centre, uric acid, with urates of ammonia; exterior, triple phosphate.

Removed by Mr. Cock, August 29, 1848. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2215<sup>7</sup>. A mulberry calculus.

Removed by Mr. Hilton, February 24, 1852.

2215<sup>8</sup>. Calculus, composed chiefly of oxalate of lime, but having a nucleus of uric acid.

Removed by Mr. Cock, January 22, 1851. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2215<sup>9</sup>. Urinary calculi, composed externally of earthy phosphates, and internally of oxalate of lime, with uric acid and urate of ammonia.

Removed by Mr. Cock, August 24, 1852. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2215<sup>10</sup>. Calculus, having for its composition—externally, urate of ammonia and earthy phosphates; within this, oxalate of lime in small quantities; more internally, urate of ammonia, soda, and lime; and centrally, urate of ammonia and uric acid.

Removed by Mr. Hilton. Analyzed by Mr. B. Cooper.

2215<sup>11</sup>. Calculi, consisting internally of uric acid and urate of ammonia, with some oxalate of lime; externally, of earthy phosphates, with some triple phosphate.

Removed by Mr. Poland, Sept. 14, 1852. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2215<sup>12</sup>. Calculus, of which the great bulk is oxalate of lime, but coated with earthy phosphates, and having for a nucleus uric acid and urate of ammonia.

Removed by Mr. Hilton, October 19, 1852. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2215<sup>13</sup>. A mulberry calculus, having a small amount of uric acid in its very centre.

Removed by Mr. Cock, Oct. 28, 1851. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2215<sup>14</sup>. Calculus, composed chiefly of uric acid, but mixed with earthy phosphates and urate of ammonia.

Removed by Mr. Cock, November 11, 1851. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.



2215<sup>15</sup>. A few small phosphatic calculi, out of thirty or forty.

Removed during life from fistulous urinary sinuses of Thomas W.,  
by Mr. Cock, March 9, 1853.

2215<sup>16</sup>. A large calculus, composed chiefly of fusible compounds,  
with some lithate of ammonia.

Removed by Mr. Hilton, April 23, 1852.

2215<sup>17</sup>. Calculus, composed of uric acid, urate of ammonia, urate of  
lime, phosphates of lime and ammonia, and phosphate of  
magnesia, situated in the membranous part of the urethra.

Removed by Mr. Hilton, August 5, 1850. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2215<sup>18</sup>. Calculus having for a nucleus oxalate of lime, with earthy  
phosphates; exterior of uric acid and urate of ammonia,  
with slight traces of earthy phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Hilton, August 1, 1852. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2215<sup>19</sup>. Phosphatic calculi in fragments.

Removed by Mr. Cock, October 21, 1851. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2215<sup>20</sup>. Calculus having for its composition—externally, phosphate  
of lime with ammonia, some fusible matter, and centrally,  
uric acid and oxalate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Cock. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2215<sup>21</sup>. Calculus, composed centrally of uric acid and urate of  
ammonia; outer layer, oxalate of lime; and exterior,  
crystals of lime.

Removed by Mr. Hilton. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2215<sup>22</sup>. Calculus, having for a nucleus oxalate of lime; external to  
this, uric acid, with urate of ammonia and soda; circum-  
ference, chiefly of mixed earthy phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Cock, Nov. 4, 1851. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2215<sup>23</sup>. Urinary calculi, removed after death from J. R., a patient  
of Mr. Cock, May 23, 1852. The smaller calculus was

removed from the urethra, where it had been retained for some months. Externally they are covered with earthy phosphates.

- 2215<sup>24</sup>. Calculus, having for its nucleus uric acid, surrounded by a layer coloured by purpurine. The intermediate irregular portions, oxalate of lime; and the exterior, a mixture of oxalate of lime with uric acid and urate of ammonia.

Removed by Mr. Hilton, Feb. 26, 1850. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

- 2215<sup>25</sup>. Urinary calculus, composed of mixed earthy phosphates, with uric acid and urate of ammonia; a nucleus of uric acid.

Removed by Mr. Hilton, April 27, 1852. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

- 2215<sup>26</sup>. Calculus, having for its central parts uric acid with urate of ammonia; and exterior, mixed earthy phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Cock. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

- 2215<sup>27</sup>. Calculus, having for a nucleus oxalate of lime; without this, uric acid; and externally, earthy phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Cock, February 1, 1853. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

- 2215<sup>28</sup>. Calculus, having for a nucleus and body uric acid, and surrounded by a crystalline layer of the ammonio-magnesian phosphate.

Removed by Mr. Poland. Analyzed by Dr. Pavy.

- 2215<sup>29</sup>. Calculus, composed of uric acid and urate of ammonia.

Removed by Mr. Hilton, August 27, 1850. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

- 2215<sup>30</sup>. Calculus, composed of uric acid and urate of ammonia, with mixed phosphates externally.

Removed by Mr. Cock, August 17, 1852. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

- 2215<sup>31</sup>. Calculus, composed chiefly of uric acid, but also having

urate of ammonia, urate of soda, urate of lime, and earthy phosphates in small quantities.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Odling.

2215<sup>32</sup>. A large calculus, removed after death from a patient of Mr. Key. 1839.

2215<sup>33</sup>. Urinary calculus, composed of uric acid. Specific gravity 1.675.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper. Analyzed by Dr. Bird.

2215<sup>34</sup>. A fusible calculus, with a lithic acid nucleus, removed by Mr. Key.

2215<sup>35</sup>. Calculus, composed chiefly of uric acid, but containing also lithate of ammonia, muriate of ammonia, phosphate of lime, and triple phosphate, with some animal and colouring matter.

Analyzed by Mr. Brett.

2215<sup>36</sup>. An oxalate of lime calculus.

Removed by Mr. Key, September 28, 1852.

2215<sup>37</sup>. A calculus, composed internally of lithic acid, and externally of oxalate.

2216<sup>5</sup>. An irregular-shaped calculus, having apparently two or three nuclei, and composed of oxalate of lime and the earthy phosphates.

2216<sup>6</sup>. Small fusible calculus, with a nucleus of lithic acid.

Removed by Mr. Key from a patient aged 4, May 5, 1828.

2216<sup>7</sup>. A calculus composed of lithic acid, with a nucleus of oxalate of lime. Weight, 518 grains.

2216<sup>8</sup>. A cast of a large lithic acid calculus.

2216<sup>9</sup>. Section of a large oval lithic acid calculus.



2216<sup>10</sup>. A section of a large oval lithic acid calculus.

2216<sup>11</sup>. A section of a large lithic acid calculus. Weight, 1531 grains. This is apparently the counterpart of No. 2114. The original paper in which the calculus was wrapped contained the following:—"This wonderful stone, by the blessing of God, was happily extracted from Mr. Walker by the judicious Mr. Richard Lambert of Newcastle, on the 17th June, 1760, at the age of 56, who lived seven years after, and worked at his trade."

2216<sup>12</sup>. Section of a large lithic acid calculus.

2216<sup>13</sup>. Section of a mulberry calculus, apparently the counterpart of 2141.

2216<sup>14</sup>. Section of a lithic acid calculus. Weight, 178 grains.

2216<sup>15</sup>. Section of a calculus, with a lithic acid nucleus; body of oxalate of lime, and exterior lithic acid. Weight, 587 grains. Specific gravity 1.517.

Sir A. Cooper.

2216<sup>16</sup>. Section of a calculus, removed after death, August, 1841. Weight, 600 grains.

2216<sup>17</sup>. Calculus, composed mostly of lithic acid, of remarkably dark irregular appearance. External coat, carbonate of lime.

2216<sup>18</sup>. Section of a calculus composed of oxalate of lime, in combination with lithic acid. Weight, 1 ounce.

Mr. B. Cooper.

2216<sup>19</sup>. Section of a round lithic acid calculus. Weight, 5 drachms 9 grains. This appears to be the counterpart of 2113.

2216<sup>20</sup>. Section of an irregular-shaped calculus, composed of lithic acid. Weight, 428 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cooper from Matthew W., aged 50.

2216<sup>21</sup>. Calculus, composed of lithic acid, and crusted externally with phosphates and fusible matter. Apparently the counterpart of 2198.

Sir A. Cooper.

2216<sup>22</sup>. Section of a lithic acid calculus. Weight, 308 grains.

Removed by Mr. Key from a patient aged 9, May 5, 1825.

2216<sup>23</sup>. Section of a small calculus, composed apparently of lithic acid, with a coating of fusible matter.

2216<sup>24</sup>. Fusible calculus, with coating of triple phosphate. Weight, 134 grains.

2216<sup>25</sup>. Fusible calculus. Weight, 94 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cooper from William P., aged  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years.

2216<sup>26</sup>. Section of an irregular-shaped lithic acid calculus. Weight, 258 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cooper from F. V., aged 14.

2216<sup>27</sup>. Section of a lithic acid calculus, removed by Mr. Key. Weight, 198 grains.

2216<sup>28</sup>. Section of a calculus, apparently fusible.

2216<sup>29</sup>. Section of a calculus composed of lithic acid, with a coating of triple phosphate. Weight, 118 grains.

Removed by Mr. Key from a patient aged 9, May 5, 1825.

2216<sup>30</sup>. Section of a calculus, composed chiefly of fusible compound, and having a nucleus of lithic acid. Weight, 90 grains. September 10, 1827.

2216<sup>31</sup>. Section of a small round calculus, composed externally of fusible matter, and within of lithic acid. Weight, 36 grains.

Removed by Mr. Tyrell, June 5, 1825.

2216<sup>32</sup>. Section of a small lithic acid calculus.

2216<sup>33</sup>. Calculus, composed chiefly of oxalate of lime, but having a nucleus of lithic acid, and coated with the same. Weight, 390 grains. This is evidently a counterpart of 2169.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper from S. Short, aged 19.

2216<sup>34</sup>. Section of a small calculus, composed of lithate of ammonia.

2216<sup>35</sup>. Small fusible calculus. Weight, 40 grains.

Mr. Key.

2216<sup>36</sup>. Section of a lithic acid calculus. Weight, 78 grains.  
September 10, 1827.

2216<sup>37</sup>. Section of a lithic acid calculus. Weight, 96 grains.

2216<sup>38</sup>. A mixed calculus, consisting of oxalate of lime, carbonate of lime, and lithate of ammonia. Weight, 22 grains.

A boy, aged 4. Mr. Cooper.

2216<sup>39</sup>. Portion of a calculus apparently fusible.

2216<sup>40</sup>. A small lithic acid calculus. Weight, 6 grains.

2216<sup>41</sup>. Section of a mulberry calculus. Patient between 40 and 50 years of age. Weight, 290 grains.

Removed by Sir B. C. B., 1842.

2216<sup>42</sup>. Section of a lithic acid calculus. Weight, 207 grains.

2216<sup>43</sup>. Section of a calculus, removed by Mr. Key in 1841.

2216<sup>50</sup>. Section of a large oxalate of lime calculus, said to have been removed by Mr. Callaway, sen.

2216<sup>51</sup>. Section of an oxalate of lime calculus, surrounded by phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Callaway, jun.



2216<sup>52</sup>. Counterpart of the above.

2216<sup>53</sup>. Section of a large lithic acid calculus.

Removed by Mr. Callaway.

2216<sup>54</sup>. Section of a large lithic acid calculus, surrounded by phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Callaway, jun., October, 1856.

2216<sup>55</sup>. Section of a lithic acid calculus.

Removed by Mr. Callaway, jun., June, 1857.

2216<sup>56</sup>. Section of a calculus, removed by Mr. Callaway, jun. Weight, 194 grains. Composed apparently of alternate layers of lithic acid and phosphates.

2216<sup>57</sup>. Section of a lithic acid calculus.

Removed by Mr. Callaway, jun.

2216<sup>58</sup>. Section of a calculus, having a lithic acid nucleus, with layers of same, alternating with phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Callaway.

2216<sup>59</sup>. A small urethral calculus.

From a patient, aged 3½ years, of Mr. Callaway, jun.

2216<sup>60</sup>. Small urethral calculus.

From a patient of Mr. Callaway, jun.

2216<sup>61</sup>. Small urethral calculus.

From a patient of Mr. Callaway, jun.

2217<sup>5</sup>. Section of calculus. Weight, 280 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Walter C., aged 7, November 14, 1854.

2217<sup>6</sup>. Section of an oval calculus. Weight, 360 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Geo. T., aged 25, September 19, 1854.

2217<sup>7</sup>. Section of calculus, composed of numerous layers.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Wm. N., aged 12, January 18, 1857.

2217<sup>8</sup>. Calculus, removed from the urethral end of the prostate by Mr. Cock, through an incision in the median line. Weight, 13 grains.

James B., aged 18, November 10, 1856.

2217<sup>9</sup>. Two calculi. Weight, 30 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Henry C., aged 3, August 19, 1856.

2217<sup>10</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Osborn M., aged 6, October 14, 1854.

2217<sup>11</sup>. Section of a calculus, composed of various layers. Weight, 310 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Henry C., aged 13, Sept. 12, 1854.

2217<sup>12</sup>. Small calculus.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Wm. V., aged 2½ years, Aug. 21, 1855.

2217<sup>13</sup>. Calculus. Weight, 58 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from John C., aged 16, January 30, 1855.

2217<sup>14</sup>. Section of an irregular-shaped calculus.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Wm. W., aged 9 years, Sept. 24, 1853

2217<sup>15</sup>. Five calculi.

Removed by Mr. Cock.

2217<sup>16</sup>. A long oval calculus, removed by Mr. Cock from A. B., aged 10, January 10, 1857. The calculus was impacted in the prostate and bladder, and was removed by the middle section. Weight, 210 grains. The section shows apparently uric acid and phosphates in alternate layers, and surrounded by the fusible compound.

2217<sup>17</sup>. Section of a large oval calculus. Weight, 500 grains. It looks as if almost wholly composed of phosphate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Isaac B., aged 67, June 6, 1854.

2217<sup>18</sup>. A small calculus, apparently lithic acid. Weight, 11½ grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Geo. C., aged 4½ years, Jan. 29, 1856.

2217<sup>19</sup>. A small calculus, apparently lithic acid. Weight, 2½ grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Walter C., aged 2, February 12, 1856.

2217<sup>20</sup>. Portions of a phosphatic stone.

Removed by Mr. Cock, January 18, 1854.

2217<sup>21</sup>. Calculus deposit on a piece of shoe lace introduced into the bladder.

Removed by Mr. Cock from George H.

2217<sup>22</sup>. Two small round urethral calculi.

From a patient of Mr. Cock.

2217<sup>23</sup>. A large oval calculus. Weight, 1610 grains. It is a lithic acid calculus, surrounded by phosphates, apparently of the fusible kind.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Harry B., aged 60.

Record of Insp. 119. 1856.

2217<sup>24</sup>. Calculus. It appears lithic acid, surrounded by phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Henry R., aged 8, March 9, 1852.

2217<sup>25</sup>. A large calculus, composed apparently almost entirely of earthy phosphates.

Joseph J., aged 77, under Mr. Cock, June 14, 1853.

2217<sup>26</sup>. Section of a calculus, composed of numerous layers, apparently of lithic acid and phosphates. Weight, 206 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from John S., aged 2½ years, Nov. 11, 1851.

2217<sup>27</sup>. Section of a mulberry calculus.

Removed by Mr. Cock from John D., aged 14½ years, Oct. 28, 1851.



- 2217<sup>28</sup>. Calculus, apparently lithic acid. Weight, 29 grains.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Charles D., aged 2½ years, Jan. 13, 1857.
- 2217<sup>29</sup>. Small mulberry calculus. Weight, 150 grains.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Charles P., aged 15, July 1, 1856.
- 2217<sup>30</sup>. Calculus. It is of a pear or bottle shape.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from a girl, aged 6, September 28, 1854.
- 2217<sup>31</sup>. A large calculus, of white colour, composed probably of the mixed phosphates. It weighed 4 ounces 40 grains.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Wm. B., aged 23.
- 2217<sup>32</sup>. Section of a small calculus, composed apparently of numerous layers of lithic acid.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Henry P., aged 4, August 2, 1853.
- 2217<sup>33</sup>. Section of a small lithic acid calculus.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Wm. D., aged 5, July 4, 1853.
- 2217<sup>34</sup>. Section of a calculus. Apparently alternate layers of lithic acid and phosphates, with nucleus of the former.  
Removed by Mr. Cock.
- 2217<sup>35</sup>. Section of calculus. Weight, 360 grains.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Mrs. S., by dilatation and incision, September 1, 1854.
- 2217<sup>36</sup>. Section of calculus.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Robert H., aged 19, July 15, 1853.
- 2217<sup>37</sup>. Section of a mulberry calculus. Weight, 950 grains.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Mr. Y., April 4, 1855.
- 2217<sup>38</sup>. Portions of gutta percha bougie extracted from the bladder of Henry S., by lateral incision, October 16, 1855. The piece removed by Mr. Cock measured 5 inches in length.

2217<sup>39</sup>. Section of a large lithic acid calculus. Weight 1007 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Giles N., February 5, 1857.

Record of Insp. 23. 1857.

2217<sup>40</sup>. Calculus, covered with phosphates, removed after death from a cavity communicating with the bladder.

James B., aged 44.

Record of Insp. 69. 1858.

2217<sup>41</sup>. Calculus. Weight, 25 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Walter F, aged 4, June 15, 1857.

2217<sup>42</sup>. A Calculus. Weight, 314 grains.

Removed after death from Charles F., aged 42, under Mr. Cock, June, 1857.

Record of Insp. 112. 1858.

2217<sup>44</sup>. A large calculus, apparently composed of fusible matter, removed from the kidney after death.

Mr. C. was under Mr. Cock's care in August, 1853, for symptoms connected with the kidney and bladder.

2217<sup>45</sup>. Calculus. Weight, 50 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Wm. A., aged  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, Sept. 5, 1855.

2217<sup>46</sup>. Two calculi.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Wm. W., aged  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years, April 18, 1854.

2217<sup>47</sup>. Calculus. Weight, 90 grains.

Removed from Joseph P., aged 7, by Mr. Cock, June 29, 1858.

2217<sup>48</sup>. Urinary concretion on a stalk of parsley.

Removed by Mr. Cock from the bladder, November 3, 1852.

2217<sup>49</sup>. Section of an oval calculus. Weight, 96 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Edward C., aged 3, Nov. 23, 1858.

2217<sup>50</sup>. Tolerably large calculus. Weight, 227 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from John F., aged  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years, August 17, 1858.

- 2217<sup>51</sup>. Three small calculi. Weight, 34 grains.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Chas. M., aged 6½ years, May 11, 1858.
- 2217<sup>52</sup>. Mulberry calculus. Weight, 166 grains.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Samuel K., aged 17, Nov. 16, 1858.
- 2217<sup>53</sup>. A large irregular calculus, apparently from the kidney.  
George S., under Mr. Cock.
- 2217<sup>54</sup>. Section of a calculus. Weight, 105 grains. It has a nucleus of lithic acid, set in a body having a greyish tint like cystic oxide.  
Removed from W. W., aged 7, June 9, 1854.
- 2217<sup>56</sup>. A small lithic acid calculus. Weight, 18 grains.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from John M., aged 4, October 15, 1856.
- 2217<sup>57</sup>. A small oval calculus.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from John D., aged 5, April 25, 1854.
- 2217<sup>59</sup>. Section of a small calculus.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Francis M., aged 3 years and 3 months.
- 2217<sup>60</sup>. Calculus.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Fred. M., aged 4½ years, May 23, 1854.
- 2217<sup>61</sup>. Section of a calculus.  
Removed by Mr. Cock.
- 2217<sup>62</sup>. A large round calculus.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Wm. G., aged 8, September 4, 1859.
- 2217<sup>63</sup>. Calculus.  
Removed by Mr. Cock from Wm. M., aged 2, July 28, 1860.
- 2217<sup>64</sup>. Small calculus, cut from the urethra in perineum, July, 1860.



2217<sup>65</sup>. A large calculus, of very remarkable figure, and corresponding to the shape of the neck of bladder and urethra. Weight, 690 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Walter K., aged 8, October, 1859.

2217<sup>66</sup>. A large lithic acid calculus. Weight, 560 grains.

Removed by Mr. Cock from Harry P., aged 6, October, 1859.

2218<sup>5</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. Hilton from H. R., aged 9, July 7, 1859.

2218<sup>6</sup>. Calculus and fragments.

Removed by Mr. Hilton.

2218<sup>7</sup>. Section of a calculus, in remarkably well-arranged layers.

Removed by Mr. Hilton, May 8, 1855.

2218<sup>8</sup>. Calculus. It appears like a nucleus of lithic acid set in a mass of phosphates.

Removed by Mr. Hilton from V. E. B., aged 9, July 12, 1853.

2218<sup>9</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. Hilton, September 17, 1855.

2218<sup>10</sup>. Section of a small calculus. It appears like a mulberry calculus, surrounded by lithic acid, and with a lithic acid nucleus.

Removed by Mr. Hilton from John E., aged 9, June 21, 1853.

2218<sup>11</sup>. Section of a tolerably large calculus. It appears very much like a fusible phosphatic calculus.

Removed after death from J. L.

Insp. 74. 1857.

2218<sup>12</sup>. Section of a calculus.

Removed by Mr. Hilton from Geo. C, aged 8.

2218<sup>13</sup>. Section of a calculus. The centre consists of uric acid, with urate of ammonia; outer layers oxalate of lime, with crystals of same.

Removed by Mr. Hilton from Daniel W., aged 9, Dec. 11, 1852.

2218<sup>14</sup>. Two calculi, one small.

Removed by Mr. Hilton from a child, aged 2, November 9, 1859.

2218<sup>15</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. Hilton from Wm. D., aged  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, June 1, 1858.

2218<sup>16</sup>. Calculus, removed from the urethra of a man, aged 43, July 24, 1855.

2218<sup>17</sup>. Section of a large calculus, principally lithic acid.

Removed by Mr. Hilton.

2218<sup>18</sup>. Calculus.

Removed from Thomas D., aged 4, by Mr. Hilton, Jan. 17, 1857.

2218<sup>19</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. Hilton from James R., aged 6.

2218<sup>20</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. Hilton from George O., aged  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years, Sept., 1858.

2218<sup>21</sup>. Calculus. It is apparently lithic acid, surrounded by oxalate of lime. Weight, 144 grains.

Removed by Mr. Hilton from a child, aged 6.

2219<sup>5</sup>. Section of a calculus, composed of uric acid and oxalate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Birkett from John B., aged 54, of Gillingham, Kent, December 26, 1854.

2219<sup>6</sup>. Half of a large calculus, removed after death from William W., aged 20, a patient of Mr. Birkett's. He had been known to suffer from the disease when a child, and thus it had probably existed more than fifteen years. Composed principally of layers of phosphates.

2219<sup>7</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. Birkett from E. H., aged 5½ years, March 7, 1854.

2219<sup>8</sup>. Portions of calculus. Weight, 249 grains. It looks like an oxalate of lime calculus, surrounded by phosphates, with uric acid nucleus.

Removed by Mr. Birkett.

2219<sup>9</sup>. Small calculus.

Removed by Mr. Birkett from H. C., aged 3, May 9, 1854.

2219<sup>10</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. Birkett from M., aged 9, May, 1855.

2219<sup>11</sup>. Section of a calculus.

Removed by Mr. Birkett from John D., aged 4½ years, Feb. 14, 1854.

2219<sup>12</sup>. A steel pen-holder.

Removed from the urethra of a man by Mr Birkett.

2220<sup>5</sup>. Section of a calculus. Weight, 335 grains.

Removed by Mr. Poland, January 10, 1860.

2220<sup>6</sup>. Section of a calculus.

Removed by Mr. Poland from a boy, aged 6, March, 13, 1855.

2220<sup>7</sup>. Section of a stone.

Removed by Mr. Poland from a boy, aged 5, March 13, 1855.

2220<sup>8</sup>. A small calculus, removed from the scrotum, into which it had ulcerated from the urethra.

From Frank P., aged 5, April 15, 1853.

2220<sup>9</sup>. Section of a calculus. The nucleus is uric acid, around this is a layer of oxalate, and the exterior part triple phosphate.

Removed by Mr. Poland, August 12, 1851.

2220<sup>10</sup>. Section of a calculus.

Removed by Mr. Poland, August 1, 1853.



2220<sup>11</sup>. Section of a small calculus.

Removed by Mr. Poland, 1851.

2221<sup>5</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. C. Forster from W. W., aged 6.

2221<sup>6</sup>. Small calculus.

Removed by Mr. C. Forster from G. E., aged 3.

2221<sup>7</sup>. Calculus. It consists of uric acid and urate of ammonia.

Removed by Mr. Forster from T. R., aged 2½ years, Aug. 10, 1858.

2221<sup>8</sup>. Calculus. It appears externally to be fusible.

Removed by Mr. Forster from J. C., aged 27 months.

2221<sup>9</sup>. Calculus. It consists of oxalate of lime, with uric acid nucleus.

Removed by Mr. Forster from C. W., aged 7, July 27, 1858.

2221<sup>10</sup>. Calculus in section. It consists of layers of oxalate of lime.

Removed by Mr. Forster from G. B., aged 12.

2221<sup>11</sup>. Section of a tolerably large calculus. The nucleus is oxalate of lime as well as the surface, but the great bulk of the calculus consists of lithic acid.

Removed by Mr. Forster from a lad, aged 16, May 24, 1859.

2221<sup>12</sup>. Section of a calculus. Weight, 234 grains. Composed almost wholly of lithic acid.

Removed by Mr. Forster from G. A., aged 4, August 10, 1858.

2221<sup>13</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. Forster from William G., aged 8, at the Children's Infirmary, March, 1858.

2221<sup>14</sup>. Calculus. Weight, 96 grains.

Removed by Mr. Forster from J. F., aged 6, at the Epsom Union December 29, 1859.

2221<sup>15</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. Forster from a boy, August 2, 1859.

2221<sup>16</sup>. Two calculi. Weight, 2 drachms.

Removed by Mr. Forster from T. Young, aged 10, at the Infirmary for Children, November 14, 1857.

2222<sup>5</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. Bryant from Alfred O, aged 7, Nov. 23, 1858.

2222<sup>6</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. Bryant, September 20, 1859.

2222<sup>7</sup>. Section of a large calculus. Weight, 14 drachms.

Removed by Mr. Bryant from John H., aged 10, February 8, 1859.

2222<sup>8</sup>. Section of a mulberry calculus.

Removed by Mr. Bryant from a young man, November, 1859.

2222<sup>9</sup>. Section of a calculus.

Removed by Mr. Bryant from Fred. M., aged 15, July 27, 1858.

2222<sup>10</sup>. Section of a calculus.

Removed by Mr. Bryant.

2222<sup>11</sup>. Calculus.

Removed by Mr. Bryant from Wm. Arnold, aged 3, Sept. 22, 1857.

## DISEASES OF THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS.

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### TESTIS.

2339. Portion of abdominal parietes, showing the undescended testicles; there are also slight hernial pouches at the internal rings.

2339<sup>12</sup>. Dry preparation of the pelvis, showing the testes undescended from a man aged 25.

From Mr. Bryant's collection.

2339<sup>25</sup>. Parietes of the pelvic region, with the testes undescended. The abdominal rings are large, and small pouches protrude from each of them. The testes are small, and filaments proceed from each close to the attachment of the epididymis. One of the filaments has a small cyst at its extremity.

2339<sup>50</sup>. Portion of abdominal walls, showing the left testis undescended. It is situated at the internal ring, and at the external ring is seen a portion of the peritoneum protruding through it, and which precedes the descent of the testes. Taken from a subject in the dissecting-room, and afterwards sent to Sir A. Cooper, who injected it.

2339<sup>75</sup>. A somewhat wasted testicle, from a young man who supposed himself to become impotent a few months before his death.



The testes were thought to be atrophied, but on injection no appearance of disease was found in them.

Case of H. B., aged 24.

6. Green Insp. Book, p. 95.

2340. Testicle very much enlarged. The section shows a uniform surface, as of a tumour composed of an inflammatory product, or of a fibro-plastic kind. The tunic is also thickened and adherent. When recent, it was described as due to chronic enlargement, and pulpy. A microscopic examination shows the presence of a large amount of fibrous tissue, but with a considerable quantity of cell growth likewise, and thus its absolute innocency cannot be decidedly determined.

Case of G. J., aged 40, under Sir A. Cooper in 1807. He had received a blow five years before, and since then it had been gradually enlarging.

Old Museum Book, p. 40.

2341. Testis affected with abscess, accompanied by ulceration through the scrotum.

2342. Testis affected with scrofulous inflammation, accompanied by external fungating ulceration.

2343. A very old preparation, showing an injected testicle, containing a quantity of yellow matter in its interior, and which is styled scrofulous.

2344. Testicle affected with chronic inflammation, and protruding as a large ulcerated surface, with exuberant granulations, through the ulcerated scrotum.

2344<sup>10</sup>. Inflammatory fungating growth from the testis.

J. B., aged 57, a patient of Mr. Cock in March, 1855. He was a watchman at Woolwich, and three months before he observed his right testicle becoming enlarged. It was poulticed and lanced, but no matter was evacuated; it then protruded, and fungated. It was strapped and otherwise treated, but with no good effect, and therefore the protruding part was excised, after which the wound soon healed.

2345. A testis very much enlarged, owing to the deposition of a quantity of yellow material in its interior, and which was styled scrofulous.

2346. Section counterpart to the preceding.

2349. Section of a testicle, containing a large mass of white deposit called scrofulous tubercle. It is accompanied also by hydrocele. Injected.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2349<sup>45</sup>. A testis containing some hard yellow masses, formerly called scrofulous. They cannot, however, be styled more than unorganizable inflammatory deposits, and liable to occur under various circumstances—for example, from syphilis. The latter was probably the cause in the present instance, since it is stated that the liver contained very similar masses of deposit.

New vol. i. p. 247.

2349<sup>50</sup>. Testis containing a very large round yellow mass of unorganizable material styled scrofulous.

Extirpated by Mr. Key in 1845.

2350. Portion of testis, much enlarged by a growth which appears to have destroyed the original tissue, and formerly styled cancer. From the preparation being old, and having been long in spirit, its character cannot now be very satisfactorily determined; but the smooth surface of the section looks like an inflammatory or fibro-plastic material. It was the ulcerated surface protruding through the scrotum which no doubt suggested its malignity.

2350<sup>10</sup>. Tuberculous disease of the left testis; injected. The section shows clearly the strumous tubercles scattered in its substance.

Thomas K., aged 22, a patient of Mr. Hilton in April, 1856. He was a milkman at Norwood, and had a curved spine. Two years before, he received a kick on the testis, followed by inflammation and suppu-

ration, which continued ever since. The testis was twice the natural size, with two discharging sinuses. The whole organ was excised, and he soon recovered.

2351<sup>25</sup>. Testicles laid open, exhibiting earthy matter.

From Joseph J., aged 26, who died of disease of the heart.

See prep. 1429<sup>32</sup>.

10. Green Insp. Book, p. 74.

2351<sup>37</sup>. Testis containing some earthy matter, probably the remains of a tuberculous deposit.

2351<sup>60</sup>. Testis containing numerous round small hard bodies, some of them earthy.

2351<sup>65</sup>. Testes which have undergone fibroid degeneration, and supposed to be due to syphilis. The gland structure is quite destroyed, and replaced by fibrous tissue, diffused and in nodules.

A. H., aged 39, died under Mr. Hilton's care in December, 1856, having long been the subject of syphilitic disease of the cranium. See prep. 1075<sup>75</sup>. The liver contained syphilitic fibroid deposits. Prep. 1913<sup>10</sup>.

Insp. 233. 1856.

2351<sup>67</sup>. Testes undergoing fibroid degeneration, and probably the effects of syphilitic inflammation. Both organs are small, and streaked with fibrous tissue, so that not much of the original gland is left.

William C., aged 25, died under Mr. Cock's care from syphilitic disease of the larynx.

Insp. 81. 1859.

2351<sup>68</sup>. Testes almost destroyed by fibroid degeneration. One indeed is atrophied, and its gland tissue quite gone; the other is of ordinary size, and has in it some round yellow masses of inorganizable deposit. Probably the effects of syphilis.

Thos. J., aged 34, a sailor, died under Dr. Rees' care from dysentery. He had had syphilis, was very cachectic, and covered with rupia.

Record of Insp. 166. 1860.



2351<sup>60</sup>. Testis of a child, containing a small tubercle at its upper part.

2351<sup>65</sup>. Testicle, showing numerous tubercles scattered through its substance. One portion has softened into an abscess.

George N., aged 38, who died of phthisis under Dr. Barlow's care. (This form of disease is found very frequently in those dead of phthisis, though unsuspected.)

Insp. 210. 1857.

2351<sup>70</sup>. A very large testis, containing masses of firm yellow deposit, which were thought to be scrofulous. The tissue between is fibrous, and is no doubt the result of chronic inflammation, so that the yellow matter cannot be positively styled otherwise than of the same kind, having undergone decay. It can be only doubtfully called scrofulous.

Thomas W., aged 31, a patient of Mr. Birkett's in November, 1857. The right testis had been slowly enlarging for a period of four years. He recovered after its removal.

Drawing, 415<sup>10,11</sup>.

2351<sup>72</sup>. Testis of a child almost entirely occupied by scrofulous deposit. Some of this has softened down. There is a little healthy structure left on the surface. The epididymis contains some tuberculous matter.

H. M., aged  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years, had had the disease increasing for six months, until it had reached a very great size, when it suppurated, and fistulous openings formed. It was removed by Mr. Bryant in Oct., 1858. The boy subsequently died of general tuberculosis.

See prep. of spinal cord, 1562<sup>55</sup>.

Insp. 224. 1858.

2351<sup>75</sup>. This is an old specimen, described as fungoid. The section however, shows the testis quite perfect, but the tunica vaginalis is immensely thickened, and within it is some fibrinous material, looking like the fibrin of the blood. It is probably, therefore, a hæmatocele of a very chronic kind.

2351<sup>76</sup>. Testis affected with scirrhus cancer. The firm fibrous structure of the disease is well seen in the section.

2351<sup>80</sup>. Testis affected with scirrhus cancer, or carcinoma fibrosum. The structure is not uniform; in some parts it is very firm, and composed of a dense fibrous tissue, with cells in its meshes. In other parts the structure is soft, and composed mainly of a cell growth, approaching to ordinary medullary cancer. It contains also a few yellow masses of degenerated material.

Richard S., aged 40, from Merton. Three years before, he experienced pain in the left testis, which gradually enlarged. On admission it was very hard and nodulated. Removed by Mr. Forster, June, 1858.

2352. Section of a testis removed by Sir A. Cooper, and formerly called hydatid. It is, however, a fibro-cystic growth, containing cysts of about the size of a nut, and numerous smaller ones. The intervening tissue is dense and fibrous. The tunica vaginalis is adherent, and much thickened. Sir A. Cooper had himself discarded the notion of this disease being due to hydatids, having surmised that it originated in dilatation of the tubes, and he had therefore substituted the term *tubular* disease.

2352<sup>10</sup>. Cystic disease of the testis. The large mass occupying the centre of the tumor constitutes the new growth, and when recent, the section showed numerous small cysts. The intervening tissue is fibrous. The new growth occupies the site of the mediastinum, the testis being spread over it, as seen in the distinct layer at the upper part. External to this is the tunica albuginea, and outside of all the tunica vaginalis. The tumor, when first removed, appeared like a simply enlarged testis, the coats being perfect over it, as well as the spread out glandular structure, the growth being altogether in the centre.

George E., aged 33, from Croydon, under Mr. Birkett in 1854. Three months before he accidentally noticed his testicle swollen. It had been tapped, and some ounces of serum removed. Recovered.

2352<sup>20</sup>. Section of a large testis affected with sero-cystic disease.

The surface is seen to be very irregular, and containing numerous small cysts; some of these are empty, and others contain small pedunculated growths. The structure between is tolerably firm. The section is thus seen to resemble an adenocoele of the female breast. The microscope showed many of the softer parts composed of cell growths, so that some doubt was entertained of its innocency.

Joseph W., aged 44, a healthy, sober man, a harness-maker by trade. He observed a pain in his loins some months before, subsequently found his testis swollen, but never any pain nor tenderness in it. Never received any injury. It gradually increased, and was removed in September 17, 1857. It was two pounds in weight.

Sent to Mr. Hilton by Mr. —.

2352<sup>50</sup>. Cystic disease of the testis, formerly called malignant. The section shows the tumor to be large, and evidently of a fibrous structure, in which are contained numerous small cysts.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2353. Cystic disease of the testis. The tunica vaginalis is very much thickened, and adherent to the growth within. The latter apparently is fibrous, and contains numerous cysts; some of these hold pedunculated bodies. Above is a solid growth, which may be the epididymis uniformly solidified.

2353<sup>50</sup>. Fibrous disease of the testis. This constitutes a very large tumor composed of fibro-plastic tissue, and containing some small points of cartilage within it.

R. E., aged 25, admitted under Mr. Birkett, 30th July, 1860. Three years before he had typhus fever, and soon afterwards he perceived that his right testis was enlarged. It gradually increased until three months before admission, when it was punctured. After this it more rapidly increased. The tumor was uniform, of the shape of the testis, of red colour, and throbbing. It was firm throughout, except in some parts where it was softer. An incision was made, and some serum evacuated; subsequently the whole tumor was removed. Recovered.

See drawings before and after removal.



2354. Testis, showing chronic inflammation, with fungating granulations protruding through the ulcerated scrotum.

2354<sup>20</sup>. Section of a testis, showing a number of small white hard tubercles in its substance. Also, the epididymis converted into a soft friable yellow mass of apparently scrofulous matter. The vas deferens was found thickened, and its interior was lined by the same material throughout its whole length as far as the prostate. The interest of the specimen is in the fact of this apparently scrofulous material being associated with melanoid cancer in other parts of the body.

George C., aged 32, under Mr. France for malignant disease of the eye, and subsequently melanoid growths affected various parts of the body.

Prep. eye, 1669<sup>60</sup>; heart, 1400<sup>15</sup>; bladder, 2104<sup>20</sup>.

Insp. 119. 1859.

2356. Carcinoma medullare of the testes. When recent, was soft and pulpy.

Removed by Sir A. Cooper. Injected by Mr. Morgan.

2357. Testes affected with carcinoma medullare.

Removed by Sir A. Cooper from ——— Calcrow.

See also prep. of vena cava obstructed, 1523; a femoral artery, 1527.

2358<sup>50</sup>. A section of cancerous disease of the testes; injected. This exhibits well the difference between the primary cancerous growth and the yellow dead material into which it degenerates. The latter preserves its white appearance, while the cancer is coloured by the injection.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper in 1843.

2359. Testes much enlarged by carcinomatous disease. Several parts are softened, and others contain yellow dead matter.

Sir A. Cooper.

2360. "Testes affected with fungoid disease, removed by Mr. Dodd from a young man in Dean Street. After several months the disease has not returned, but the patient continues as before the operation, the subject of epileptic fits." This is not cancer, but a very good example of cystic disease. The section exhibits numerous small cysts scattered throughout the structure, and it appears also as if the new growth had completely occupied what would otherwise have been cysts.

2360<sup>50</sup>. Carcinoma of the testes; injected. The section shows the presence of numerous small cysts.

2361. Carcinoma medullare of the testes, removed after death. The section shows the material softening in parts. The patient appeared to die from an inflammatory process which took place around the diseased structure. No examination of the body took place.

J. K., aged 28, under Mr. Key.

5. Green Insp. Book, p. 150.

2361<sup>25</sup>. Carcinoma of the testes; injected.

John S., aged 30, under Mr. Cooper, in 1828, for this disease. He at the same time was suffering from hemiplegia and a cough. After death the lungs were full of cancer, and the cerebrum contained a growth on the left side.

See prep. 1576<sup>64</sup>.

1. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 15.

2361<sup>50</sup>. A large carcinomatous testis, from a child two years old, which distended the scrotum, and formed a large tumor at the lower part of the abdomen.

See wax model, 53 and 54.

Presented by Montague Gosset, Esq.

2361<sup>75</sup>. Section of a testicle affected with carcinomatous disease. It is considerably enlarged, and the adventitious structure is in a state of softening.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2361<sup>80</sup>. Medullary carcinoma of the testes. A good example of the very soft variety.

Thomas T., aged 56, under Mr. Hilton, March, 1855, living at Fareham. One year before, he observed his right testis beginning to swell, and this gradually increased until admission, when it was excised, a small hydrocele accompanying it.

See drawing, 419<sup>57</sup>.

2361<sup>85</sup>. Testis affected with carcinoma medullare, from Henry D., a patient of Mr. Cock. Throughout its substance is seen a number of yellow masses, which are either the decayed cancerous matter or lymph in a state of degeneration. The specimen is preserved in order to show how this adventitious material exactly corresponds with what in other cases is usually styled scrofulous.

2361<sup>90</sup>. Cysto-carcinoma of the testes. The section shows a number of small cysts scattered through the substance of the tumor, and in many of these pedunculated bodies are attached. All trace of gland tissue is gone. The growth is soft and pulpy, consisting for the most part of nuclei and nucleated cells. It was this suspicion of its malignancy which caused it to be called carcinoma rather than cysto-sarcoma.

J. R. S., aged 26 years. He stated that four years before he had a gonorrhœa, and discharge ever since; that two years ago his right testis began to swell, but without pain. It was the size of an orange, and the inguinal glands slightly enlarged.

Removed by Mr. Cock, April 17, 1858.

2362. Enchondroma of the testis. This is a very old specimen, and described formerly as a transparent matter filling the seminiferous tubules. It was subsequently thought to be colloid cancer. It is, however, very hard, and by microscopic examination displays in a most distinct manner its cartilaginous structure.



## EPIDIDYMIS.

2363. "Section of testis and epididymis; the latter is enlarged, and appears to have been the seat of an abscess or scrofulous deposit. Its tunic is completely encased in bony deposit." It cannot now be positively said what is the exact nature of the disease.

2363<sup>5</sup>. Section of testis and epididymis, with small patches of earthy deposit, dried and immersed in spirit of turpentine. The corresponding section to the preceding preparation.

2363<sup>50</sup>. Epididymis affected with scrofulous deposit.

2365. Testis and epididymis. The latter is said to be the part affected by the cancerous disease; the testis remaining nearly healthy. There was also hydrocele.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2365<sup>50</sup>. Testis and epididymis, with small collections of scrofulous matter in the latter. They communicate by small sinuous passages, with a scrotal abscess.

Case of William H., who died under Mr. Morgan's care in 1831, of stricture and diseased kidney.

See kidney, 2031<sup>25</sup>; and bladder, 2091<sup>88</sup>.

2. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 118.

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## VAS DEFERENS & VESICULÆ SEMINALES.

2366. Epididymis with vas deferens and rete testis filled with mercury, and showing a blind aberrant vessel proceeding from the epididymis.

2366<sup>25</sup>. Section of a carcinomatous mass, involving the spermatic cord.

2366<sup>50</sup>. Bladder, the base of which shows deficiency of one ureter and both vasa deferentia. The vesiculæ seminales and prostate are imperfect. The bladder is thickened, contracted, and inflamed both within and without.

From J. M., aged 18, who had long suffered from urinary symptoms.

See kidney, 2022<sup>28</sup>; intestine, 1821<sup>85,86</sup>.

5. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 32.

2367. A testis, showing the epididymis enlarged, and of an irregular figure, and a mass of tuberculous matter in the vas deferens. The latter has softened, so that small cavities have been formed.

William T., under Dr. Back in 1826 for tubercular disease in various organs.

See peritoneum, 2445.

1. Green Insp. Book, p. 11.

2367<sup>20</sup>. Section of a large fibro-plastic tumor, removed from the spermatic cord.

George W., aged 26, admitted under Mr. Hilton, October, 1860. As long as he could remember he had had a lump in the groin, and this had gradually increased in size. The tumor being soft, was tapped, and an ounce of clear fluid was drawn off. Subsequently the whole growth was excised. It was found attached to the cord, and the testis was healthy.

Drawing. Wax model.

2367<sup>35</sup>. A portion of the vas deferens, about a quarter of an inch in length.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2367<sup>44</sup>. Ossified vasa deferentia.

Case of John W., aged 89, under Mr. Morgan in 1844. Various senile changes existed in the body, and he had a double hydrocele.

See tibia, 1217<sup>50</sup>; and heart, 1384<sup>46</sup>.

20. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 2.

2367<sup>60</sup>. Scanty or imperfect vesiculæ seminales.

2367<sup>70</sup>. Parts concerned in inguinal hernia. The spermatic cord appears somewhat wasted, but the fibres of the cremaster muscle are remarkably strong.

From Hoo-Loo, the Chinese from whose scrotum an immense tumor was removed by Mr. Key.

Prep. 1620<sup>69</sup>., &c.

2367<sup>80</sup>. A melanotic tumor growing on the spermatic cord.

James H., aged 60, who died under Mr. Birkett's care with melanotic tumors growing all over the surface of the body.

Drawings, 188<sup>26, 27</sup> and 463<sup>5</sup>; models, 293<sup>5, 6</sup>; prep. of omentum, 2464<sup>5</sup>, and heart, 1400<sup>25</sup>.

Insp. 56. 1854.

2367<sup>90</sup>. Tubercular disease of the vesiculæ seminales.

Man, aged 58, who died under Dr. Babington of general tuberculosis.

Insp. 51. 1854.

2367<sup>95</sup>. Calculi, removed after death from the vesiculæ seminales.

Richard F., aged 46, under Dr. Addison in 1854, for cerebral abscess.

Insp. 222. 1854.

2367<sup>98</sup>. Tubercular disease of the vesiculæ seminales and prostate.

William N., aged 58, under Rees for general tuberculosis.

Insp., 105. 1857.

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## TUNICA VAGINALIS.

2368. Tunica vaginalis, open to the abdomen. From a child.

2369. Tunica vaginalis, open to the abdomen. From an adult.

2369<sup>50</sup>. Hydrocele of the spermatic cord.

2370. Tunica vaginalis affected with hydrocele, and continued open to a considerable distance along the cord.



2370<sup>50</sup>. Sac of hydrocele, dried.

Case of Samuel W., who was under Dr. Addison in 1840, and died of granular kidney and diseased heart. The hydrocele held about four ounces of fluid.

17. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 103.

2371. Testis, tunica vaginalis and cord, with hydrocele of both; injected and laid open.

2371<sup>50</sup>. Testis and tunica vaginalis injected; the latter distended by hydrocele. Some small cysts attached to the epididymis.

2372. Tunica vaginalis affected with hydrocele. The testis is situated at the bottom of the cavity.

2372<sup>35</sup>. Testis, with the tunica vaginalis affected with hydrocele; the surface of the testis is rather irregular from the state of the serous membrane. There are some bridges which, perhaps, are rather to be considered as congenital folds of the tunica vaginalis, than the result of acquired adhesions.

2372<sup>70</sup>. Hydrocele, apparently of the cord. From Thomas M., who also had ossific plates on the spinal cord.

Prep. 1562<sup>45</sup>.

2373. Tunica vaginalis which has been affected with hydrocele, injected with fine injection, dried, and immersed in spirit of turpentine.

2374. Dry preparation of injected hydrocele.

2375. Tunica vaginalis, considerably dilated by hydrocele and crossed by membranous bands of adhesion.

2376. Tunica vaginalis testis which has been affected with hydrocele; a very delicate false membrane appears to have completely lined the reflected portion, but is not adherent to it.

2377. Encysted hydrocele or spermatocele; being a cyst about the size of a walnut, formed in the testis beneath the visceral tunica vaginalis. The serous membrane is also open to the abdomen.

2378. Hydrocele of the cord. This is a large cyst, the size of a cricket-ball, and with very thick walls, and apparently quite shut off from the tunica vaginalis.

2378<sup>50</sup>. Testicle showing the cavity of hydrocele filled with lymph. This is probably after injection.

2379. Tunica vaginalis, having its two surfaces partially adherent, and affected with hydrocele.

2379<sup>10</sup>. Two testes with tunica vaginalis of same subject, which had been the subject of hæmatocele, and injected. In one the cavity is seen to be quite closed. In the other the sac is seen filled with recent lymph of a few days' formation.

Drawing, 414<sup>20</sup>.      Insp. 28. 1859.

2380. Tunica vaginalis, having its two surfaces adherent by means of a delicate adventitious cellular tissue.

2381. Testis injected; with the two surfaces of the tunica vaginalis closely and intimately united.

2381<sup>25</sup>. Tunica vaginalis, very much thickened by chronic inflammation. There has probably been a successive deposition of lymph on the surface of the serous membrane, until it has at last reached the present size; this has occurred to so great an extent that it might even be styled with propriety a tumor.

Presented by Mr. J. Adamson, Rye.

2381<sup>50</sup>. Testicle, with a portion of the tunica vaginalis, which exhibits considerable traces of inflammatory lymph; a small, loose, smooth, round body was found in the cavity of the tunic, and is preserved in the preparation.

2381<sup>75</sup>. The sac of the tunica vaginalis, said to have separated by sloughing, after being operated on by Mr. Key for evacuation of fluid.

2382. A small bony or earthy body from the tunica vaginalis.

2382<sup>25</sup>. A small earthy body found in the tunica vaginalis.

2382<sup>50</sup>. Tunica vaginalis distended by hydrocele, and presenting numerous spots of bony matter. An injected preparation in turpentine.

Mr. Key.

2383. Section of a bony deposit forming a complete case to the epididymis; immersed in spirit of turpentine. It appears to have been formed immediately under the close portion of the tunica vaginalis.

2384. A hæmatocele of large size; the section showing the coagulum in layers.

2384<sup>20</sup>. A large hæmatocele; it is about the size of an orange, and the tunica vaginalis much thickened; the interior somewhat resembling the interior of an old aneurismal sac, being lined with filamentous and laminated pieces of fibrin. The testis is flattened behind the tumor.

A man, aged 40, had had a swelled testicle on right side since childhood; but only commenced to become very large about two months before admission. It was tapped, but no fluid came away; therefore Mr. Poland removed the whole tumor, January 17, 1860. When opened it proved to be a degenerated hæmatocele; the blood being changed into a grumous, chocolate-coloured matter, and cholesterine. The patient was ill with peritoneal symptoms for some weeks afterwards, and at the same time had swelling and suppuration of the glands of the neck.

2384<sup>40</sup>. A sack of hæmatocele, containing some layers of fibrin on the surface.

2384<sup>60</sup>. Section of hæmatocele, removed by Mr. Hilton, June, 1860, from John E., aged 19, who had had enlarged testis ever since he was two years old. The tunica vaginalis is much thickened.



2385. Blood, rather grumous than coagulated, removed from a hæmatocele by Sir A. Cooper.

2385<sup>50</sup>. Small pedunculated cysts attached to the tunica vaginalis, covering the epididymis.

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## SCROTUM.

2386. Portion of scrotum affected with chimney-sweepers' cancer.

Old Museum Book, No. 263.

2386<sup>50</sup>. Chimney-sweepers' cancer.

2387. Portion of the septum scroti affected with chimney-sweepers' cancer.

Removed by Sir A. Cooper from an out-patient. The other half is in the museum of St. Thomas'.

Old Museum Book, No. 48.

2387<sup>35</sup>. A portion of scrotum exhibiting the ulcerated surface of chimney-sweepers' cancer.

Removed by Mr. Key. Model, 91.

2387<sup>70</sup>. Chimney-sweepers' cancer.

Removed by Mr. Morgan.

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## PROSTATE.

2387<sup>85</sup>. Portion of bladder, exhibiting an early stage of enlargement of the so-called third lobe of the prostate.

2388<sup>62</sup>. Section of enlarged prostate, showing distinct round fibrous growths or tumors within it.

2389. Third lobe of prostate much enlarged; bladder dilated, its muscular coat much thickened, and the ureters greatly dilated.

2389<sup>35</sup>. Great enlargement of the third lobe of the prostate. The bladder and ureters are dilated, and the former is sacculated.

William W., aged 65, under Mr. Key for retention of urine, in 1859. He died of suppuration of the kidneys.

16. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 49.

2389<sup>70</sup>. Base of the bladder, with enlarged prostate. Some cystitis, with thickening and dilatation. The third lobe is perforated.

Henry P., aged 51, who was under Dr. Bright's care for phthisis in 1836. He had had difficulty of micturition, and been often catheterized. He died of suppuration of the kidneys.

8. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 97.

2389<sup>75</sup>. Prostate, very greatly enlarged. The lateral lobes are of very great size, as well as the third lobe, which projects as a large tumor into the bladder. The urethra runs through the midst of the organ, and the latter is also penetrated by a canal which, however, does not quite perforate it. This is probably from the effects of catheterism. The portion of bladder attached is much hypertrophied.

William R., aged 77, under Mr. Cock in October, 1844. For four years he had difficulty in micturition, requiring the occasional use of the catheter. On admission he had had retention for some years, and was relieved, after some trouble, by a flexible catheter. He subsequently was under the care of Mr. Smith of Crawley, who forwarded the specimen. The symptoms gradually increased in severity until his death, in March, 1856.

2389<sup>80</sup>. Perforation of the prostate.

Case of M., an African, aged 60, to whom Mr. B. Cooper was called for retention of urine. He had long laboured under difficulty in making water, and had been in the habit himself of passing catheters.

2. Note-book, p. 28.

2390. Third lobe of the prostate enlarged; the bladder little thickened, but considerably dilated and sacculated.

2391. Prostate considerably enlarged, with false passages through the middle lobe; the bladder dilated, and its mucous membrane sacculated.

2391<sup>25</sup>. Bladder and prostate; the latter seems simply and greatly hypertrophied. There is a pretty uniform adventitious layer on the mucous surface of the bladder (the effect of cystitis) partially tinged with blood.

Presented by Mr. John Birkett.

2391<sup>35</sup>. Abscess in prostate, with an abnormal opening in the urethra immediately under the glans penis.

2391<sup>50</sup>. Bladder and urethra, with the prostate greatly enlarged in all its lobes. The surface of the middle lobe is rendered rather irregular by ulceration, and at its anterior part appears to have been perforated by an instrument. There is also a considerable abscess at the side of the urethra a little before the membranous portion.

A patient of Mr. B. Cooper.

Model, 100<sup>5</sup>.

2392. Prostate gland much enlarged, apparently from scrofula. This preparation appears to have been taken from a young subject.

2393. Bladder and prostate; the latter much enlarged from scrofula. This preparation was taken from the body of a child.

2393<sup>75</sup>. Prostate, showing in its cut surface deposits of tuberculous matter. The bladder also shows a similar disease in its mucous membrane.

John B., aged 23, under Dr. Bright in 1843 for acute hydrocephalus and general tuberculosis.



2394. Sections of the prostate gland, dried and immersed in spirit of turpentine, to show numerous small imbedded calculi.

2394<sup>50</sup>. Prostate, showing numerous little calculi in its cut surface.

2394<sup>60</sup>. Prostate containing numerous calculi lodged in small cavities in its substance. The calculi are small, round, semi-transparent, and of a brownish-yellow colour.

2394<sup>70</sup>. Prostate, with a calculus imbedded in it, and showing itself on the urethral surface.

2495. The bladder, prostate, and urethra, showing each lobe of the prostate distended by very large calculi. There is also one projecting quite into the neck of the bladder, and apparently impacted in it. At the anterior portion of the urethra a small abscess is seen, which also contains calculous matter.

Mr. Key.

2396. Prostate gland, with a pouch containing one or more calculi in each lateral lobe.

Sir A. Cooper.

2396<sup>60</sup>. Prostate, containing a calculus in each lobe. The bladder also has tufts of a villous fungus growing from its mucous membrane.

2397. Prostate gland with a calculus lodged in it.

2397<sup>5</sup>. Calculus in the prostate gland.

William R., aged 52, under Mr. Birkett for stricture, perineal fistula, &c., from which he had suffered for nine years, dying eventually of disease of the kidneys.

Record of Insp. 139. 1854.

2398. Part of the bladder, with the prostate gland and part of the penis, showing a large sacculus in each lateral lobe of the prostate, which, becoming distended with urine, for several

years occasioned very great impediment to micturition. The patient used to empty these pouches by pressure on the perinæum. These sacculi appear to have been secondary to stricture of the urethra.

Presented by Mr. Griffiths of Wrexham.

2398<sup>25</sup>. A pouch formed in the prostate gland in a case of stricture of urethra.

John C., aged 34, under Dr. Bird in 1849 for disease of the heart.

2398<sup>40</sup>. A large prostatic cell. Dried.

2398<sup>50</sup>. Prostate after lithotomy, showing the section completely repaired.

From Mr. Bryant's collection.

2398<sup>80</sup>. Prostate, showing a considerable sac in each lobe, and apparently lined by a mucous membrane. The urethra appears strictured throughout its course.

Joseph V., aged 53.

6. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 1.

2399. Part of bladder, with the prostate and part of penis, showing the prostate hollowed out so as to form a cavity separated from the bladder by a projecting portion of membrane occupying the position of the third lobe. The patient had stricture.

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## PROSTATIC CALCULI.

2400. Calculi, taken from the prostate gland by Mr. Key.

2400<sup>35</sup>. A small calculus from the prostate. Its structure is by no means compact. Taken from same patient as produced 2400, but at a subsequent period to these specimens.

Mr. Key.

2400<sup>40</sup>. Calculi of some size, removed from prostate after death.

2400<sup>70</sup>. Calculi, removed from the prostate; they are polygonal, and their form appears to be modified by mutual contact.

Presented by Mr. J. Pugh.

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## URETHRA.

2401<sup>38</sup>. Stricture in the extreme two inches of the urethra, with a sinus in the glans.

John A., aged 55, under Mr. Key in 1843, for stricture which had existed 13 years. He died of perineal abscess and disease of the kidney.

19. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 265.

2401<sup>75</sup>. Urethra, strictured for some length in the middle of the corpus spongiosum. The bladder hypertrophied.

2401<sup>87</sup>. Urethra, considerably narrowed at commencement of the spongy portion. Bladder much hypertrophied.

George C., aged 37, under Dr. Addison in 1845, for phthisis.

New Vol. i. p. 50.

2402<sup>10</sup>. Urethra, with stricture at commencement of spongy portion, with surrounding induration. There is a valvular fold close to the stricture, which probably has been caused by the use of the catheter.

Richard B., aged 55, under Dr. G. Bird in 1850, for Bright's disease.

New Vol. iii. p. 90.

2402<sup>25</sup>. Stricture near the glans penis. The urethra was laid open in the perinæum; and the patient subsequently died of pyæmia.

W. C., aged 40, under Mr. Cock in 1845.

New Vol. i. p. 24.



2402<sup>50</sup>. Urethra, closely strictured about the middle of the spongy portion. The whole of the canal anterior to it is also narrowed.

Timothy M., aged 50, who died of injury and pyæmia in 1844.

19. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 305.

2403<sup>60</sup>. Narrow stricture of urethra in membranous portion.

From a patient under Mr. Birkett in February, 1850.

Drawing, 420<sup>60</sup>.

2405. Bladder and urethra showing imperforate stricture and a false passage. The patient died of extravasation of urine.

Mr. Key.

2405<sup>25</sup>. Urethra, showing stricture at commencement of the spongy portion; also false passages. Bladder hypertrophied.

2406. Bladder and urethra; the latter badly strictured at the end of the membranous and commencement of the spongy portion. There is a false passage, and the urethra is distended behind the urethra.

2407<sup>50</sup>. A considerably enlarged bladder with the urethra. At each side of the caput gallinaginis, and a little anterior to it, is an opening of some extent, communicating with a blind canal, about an inch in length, passing at the side of the urethra; they appear to be lined by a mucous membrane, and not to be wholly artificial false passages. The mucous membrane of the bladder is sacculated; the prostate slightly enlarged, more especially the middle lobe, which appears to form a valvular obstruction to the urethra.

Thomas J., aged 65, under Dr. Addison in 1835, for Bright's disease.

See prep. kidney, 2042<sup>40</sup>, and heart, 1403<sup>84</sup>.

7. Green Insp. Book, p. 12.

2407<sup>75</sup>. Portion of bladder and urethra, showing the latter strictured at the usual position. There are numerous false passages, and a small abscess outside the canal.

2407<sup>85</sup>. Stricture, small and narrow, two inches from the caput gallinaginis, having two false passages on either side.

John M'M., aged 45, under Mr. Key in 1847, for stricture and phthisis.

New Vol. i. p. 285.

2408<sup>10</sup>. The middle of spongy portion of urethra, which is quite impervious by stricture. Nearly the whole canal is destroyed, and its place occupied by a series of cavities contained in a dense fibrous tissue. The part preserved shows the original canal perfectly closed.

William G., aged 61, under Mr. Hilton. He had had stricture many years, and perineal fistulæ, through which the urine escaped.

Insp. 129. 1857.

2409. Bladder and urethra, showing imperforate stricture, false passage, and perineal abscess. There are small caruncles in the urethra, a little anterior to the membranous portion. The bladder much thickened.

Richard L., under Mr. Cooper in 1826.

1. Green Insp. Book, p. 143.

2409<sup>20</sup>. Bladder and urethra, showing stricture of the latter. The canals seen in front, in which the glass rods are placed, do not communicate, although they nearly approach each other, the urethra being quite closed. The portion of membrane seen between them, about two inches in length, constituted a false passage before it was opened, and led from the anterior end of the urethra, but did not quite reach the posterior portion. The bladder is hypertrophied.

James G., aged 39, under Mr. Hilton for perineal abscess. He died of pleuro-pneumonia.

Insp. 34. 1860.

2410. Bladder and urethra, showing stricture of the latter, with numerous false passages, one of which has perforated the prostate.

2411. Bladder and urethra, showing stricture and a large caruncle or papilliform elongation of the mucous membrane a little

anterior to the verumontanum. The patient had symptoms of stricture, which was relieved by bougies. Died suddenly from the rupture of an aneurism into the chest.

William R., aged 40, under Mr. Key in 1827.

See prep. 1454.

3. Green Insp. Book, p. 17.

2412<sup>9</sup>. This is an old preparation, having no history and no minute description. The urethra has evidently been strictured, and otherwise much diseased. The bladder is remarkably contracted into a lengthened passage, the upper part of which opens by a fistulous communication with the umbilicus. The parts adjacent to the bladder externally appear also to have been closely adherent.

Drawing, 365.

2412<sup>18</sup>. Bladder and part of the urethra, with extensive abscess between the bladder and rectum in consequence of stricture. The bladder is sacculated, and a small calculus is impacted in its parietes, but appears to retain no communication with the cavity, although near the opening of the ureter.

Patient of Mr. Key.

2412<sup>20</sup>. Bladder and urethra, showing false passages and an abscess between urethra and rectum, the consequence of stricture. The direction of the passage made by trocar shown by glass rod.

Charles J., aged 31, admitted under Mr. Cock in 1847. A catheter could not be passed, and he had an abscess at the neck of the bladder. A trocar passed through the rectum entered this space, and a little water drawn off. Subsequently died of peritonitis.

New Vol. ii. p. 41, and Med. Chir. Trans., vol. xxxv. p. 184.

2412<sup>27</sup>. Bladder and urethra. The former is very much thickened, and very much sacculated; the latter affected with aggravated permanent stricture. There appears to have been a false passage, and a considerable abscess, as well as large pouches, in the prostate gland.



2412<sup>30</sup>. Bladder and urethra. The latter is strictured at the commencement of the spongy portion; the urethra behind is much diseased, and suppuration extends into the prostate. Immediately behind the prostate an opening is seen—an opening made by the trocar, which had been used to puncture the bladder through the rectum. A probe passed into this could, after some difficulty, be made to penetrate to the rectum, about three inches above the anus.

Joseph S., aged 55, died from suppuration of the kidneys, following stricture, on August 26, 1857, under Mr. Birkett's care. On July 18, 1856, he had been admitted for retention, due to stricture of seven years' standing. The bladder was punctured per rectum, the canula retained six days, and then removed. When he left the hospital soon afterwards, a catheter could be passed down the urethra, and the urine never escaped by the rectum except the bladder was over-distended.

Insp. 160. 1857.

2412<sup>35</sup>. Bladder and urethra, showing stricture at the usual spot. Immediately behind the prostate a perforation was seen, corresponding no doubt with the opening made by the trocar in the operation during life. Into this a probe could be passed for some distance as far as the mucous membrane of the rectum, but not through it. At the place, however, where the probe was felt, a dark spot was seen, where no doubt the instrument had entered.

John D., aged 30, died August 9, 1859. He had been admitted into the hospital for retention on October 15, 1858, and the bladder was punctured per rectum by Mr. Bryant, the man soon after leaving relieved.

Insp. 137. 1859.

2412<sup>36</sup>. Base of bladder fifteen years after lithotomy. A small harmless perineal fistula remained, and even a communication with the rectum. The seminal apparatus quite free.

George M., aged 33, died in 1834. He had been operated on by Sir A. Cooper, and the gorget used.

5. Misc. Insp. 35.

2412<sup>45</sup>. Bladder, penis, and rectum, with an abscess posterior to the neck of the bladder, which appears to have been the result

of stricture and false passages; the surrounding cellular structure much thickened and indurated.

2412<sup>63</sup>. The bladder and part of the penis. The urethra is obliterated for upwards of an inch anteriorly to the bulb. The deficiency in the canal is made up by a false passage two inches in length.

Case of Nathaniel W., aged 50, who was under Mr. Key in 1830 for extravasation of urine, which appears to have left the parts in a state approaching to sphacelus.

1. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 136.

2412<sup>72</sup>. Bladder, rectum, and part of the penis. The urethra is torn through in its membranous portion from an injury, but of what kind is not stated.

2412<sup>81</sup>. Bladder and a small portion of the urethra. From a little boy who accidentally fell upon the edge of a tub and produced a complete division of the urethra immediately anterior to the prostate. He died five days afterwards from extravasation.

Mr. Key.

2. Note-book, p. 27.

2412<sup>90</sup>. Bladder and penis, with two calculi deposited within the lacunæ of the urethra, an inch anterior to the membranous portion. Several calculi were deposited in cysts, situated in the prostatic portion of the urethra. There is a stricture immediately behind, and connected with the seat of the calculi in the spongy portion of the urethra. Two false passages pass through the prostate and re-enter the bladder. Several large cysts are contained in the prostate. The walls of the bladder are thick, muscular, and occupied by sacculi of various sizes.

There is no history of this case, but a note speaks of the calculi not being true stones, but artificial ones, and therefore it must be supposed that they were introduced from without.

## URETHRAL CALCULI.

2413. Three urethral calculi, apparently consisting of lithic acid.

Removed by Sir A. Cooper.

2413<sup>50</sup>. Urethral calculus, composed of lithic acid, with traces of the urates of soda and lime; also, traces of oxide of iron were detected.

Analyzed by Mr. Brett.

2414. Urethral calculus. Nucleus, oxalate of lime, with a coating of fusible matter. Weight,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  grains.

Removed by Mr. Key. Analyzed by Dr. Babington.

2414<sup>50</sup>. Calculi, removed by incision from the urethra just below the glans.

From Mr. Bryant's collection.

2414<sup>75</sup>. Urethral calculus.

Removed by Mr. Bryant of Kennington.

2415. Two urethral calculi, consisting of fusible matter.

Removed by Mr. Sudlow Roots of Kingston.

2415<sup>30</sup>. Calculus, removed by incision from the urethra, just below the glans.

From a child  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years old.

From Mr. Bryant's collection.

2416. Urethral calculus, of which the nucleus is a straw.

Removed by Sir A. Cooper.

2416<sup>35</sup>. Urethral calculi.

2416<sup>70</sup>. A small calculus, extracted from the urethra, consisting of oxalate of lime and animal matter.

Mr. Talent.



## CATHETERS.

2417. Mixed metal catheter, mended in three places with pack thread, in which state it had for some time been used by a tailor.

2418. Mixed metal catheter, which broke in the bladder, and was removed by operation by Mr. Key in 1825.

2418<sup>10</sup>. Flexible catheter, of which the lower end was broken into the bladder, and removed by extraction.

Alfred B., aged 24, the subject of an imaginary stricture, for the relief of which he had long been in the habit of using a gum catheter. In June, 1858, he broke off a large portion into the bladder, and came to the hospital for assistance. Mr. Hilton, by means of the lithotrite, removed it in pieces at various intervals, and the man left well in September.

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## INTEGUMENTS OF PENIS.

2419. Penis, of which the integuments are in a state of sphacelus. An injected preparation.

2419<sup>20</sup>. Bladder and penis, showing the latter contracted behind the glans in consequence of ulceration or sloughing of the prepuce, which laid the penis bare for some inches.

2419<sup>40</sup>. Portion of redundant and thickened prepuce.

Removed by Mr. John Morgan.

2419<sup>50</sup>. Phymosis circumscribed.

Langstaff's Museum.

2419<sup>55</sup>. Prepuce removed for phymosis.

Mr. Hilton.

2419<sup>60</sup>. Prepuce affected with phymosis and chancre externally.

Amputated by Mr. Morgan.

2419<sup>80</sup>. Prepuce affected with phymosis and chancre, both on the internal and external surfaces, the former of which is somewhat everted.

Removed by Mr. C. A. Key.

2419<sup>90</sup>. Broad chancre of the penis, two weeks old, removed by A. Tweedie, Esq., in 1840, for the purpose of cure.

2419<sup>95</sup>. Glans penis, which sloughed off from a man, aged 79, in Luke, under Mr. Birkett, February, 1854. He had had a blow on the penis six weeks before, since which time it had become gangrenous. Healed well.

2420. Extremity of the penis, showing a chancre opening into the urethra and separating the glans from the corpora cavernosa.

2420<sup>60</sup>. Section of an injected glans penis superficially ulcerated. The part was removed. There is a tendency to cicatrization.

2422. Extremity of the penis much enlarged by epithelial cancer in cauliflower-shaped excrescences.

Removed by Sir A. Cooper.

Old Museum Book, No. 192.

2422<sup>30</sup>. Extremity of penis, injected after amputation; it is affected with a very minutely warty ulceration.

423. Penis affected with malignant disease, and exhibiting large cauliflower-shaped granulations. Removed from a patient in the hospital by J. Morgan, Esq. The portion at the upper part of the glans was removed subsequently, the disease having reappeared at the root of the penis.

2424. Prepuce, the edge of which is completely surrounded with small, malignant, cauliflower excrescences of epithelial cancer.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2424<sup>10</sup>. Epithelial cancer of prepuce of warty character.

2425. Section of penis, showing cancer of the prepuce near the frænum, extending to the glans.

Injected by Sir A. Cooper.

2425<sup>5</sup>. Section, counterpart to 2425.

2425<sup>50</sup>. Stump of the penis with the urethra invaded by cancerous growth.

Amputated by Mr. Cock.

2427. Section of the anterior part of the penis, injected, showing cancer of the prepuce about the frænum and extremity of the glans.

2427<sup>20</sup>. Extremity of the penis, showing carcinoma of the glans and prepuce. An injected preparation.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2427<sup>40</sup>. Portion of the penis, with malignant warty excrescences on the glans and prepuce.

Removed by Mr. B. Cooper.

2427<sup>49</sup>. Warty growth from the prepuce.

Mr. Cock.

2427<sup>60</sup>. Stump of penis after amputation, and portions of cancerous material removed from lymphatic glands after death.

John B., aged 50. At end of year 1854 he observed a small lump on the glans penis, and which rapidly grew into a warty tumor. This was removed in May by Mr. Hilton, in such a manner that the corpus spongiosum was half an inch longer than the corpora cavernosa, and thus retraction of the urethra prevented. Left well in June. Soon afterwards the glands in the groin became enlarged, and he was readmitted with open cancerous sores in each groin. These discharged greatly, as well as bled.

Drawing, 447<sup>60, 51</sup>.

Insp. 59. 1856.



2427<sup>66</sup>. Portion of the external genital organs, showing how the penis has been entirely destroyed by syphilis; a smooth surface merely remaining beneath the pubes. The testes of moderate size; prostate small.

William J., aged 33, died under Dr. Addison's care with phthisis and lardaceous disease. It was observed during life that he had no penis, and that in fact he resembled more a female than male, as regarded these parts, and that he micturated in the sitting posture. He was otherwise well developed as a man. He was silent about his infirmity; but after his death it was learned that he had been in the hospital twenty years before, under Mr. Key, for phagedæna of the penis, at which time the organ was wholly destroyed.

Insp. 133. 1857.

2427<sup>60</sup>. Carcinoma of the glans penis.

James S., aged 71, under Mr. B. Cooper in 1834.

Prep. of heart, 1449<sup>32</sup>; pleura, 1777<sup>80</sup>.

6. Misc. Insp. Book, p. 82.

2427<sup>65</sup>. Cancer of penis.

Removed by Mr. Hilton, August, 1854.

2427<sup>70</sup>. Cancer of penis in early stage, showing how, from the prepuce and glans being contiguous, each part is affected. The microscope showed well marked epithelioma.

Henry W., aged 28, under Mr. Hilton in March, 1856. Twenty years before he lacerated the prepuce; the wound soon healed, but he had never since been able thoroughly to expose the glans. Six months before admission he observed a wart between the prepuce and glans, and which increased until it had involved half the surface of each. Removed and left well.

2427<sup>80</sup>. The genital organs, including the penis and testes of a man extirpated by himself from religious motives.

Robert B., after attending a Bethel union on board a collier at Erith, in a fit of religious melancholy amputated his genital organs with a razor, and threw them under the galley fire.

2428. Prepuce and part of the glans penis covered with malignant cauliflower-shaped warty granulations.

Removed by Mr. Key.

2428<sup>5</sup>. Epithelial cancer of the penis.

Removed by Mr. Cock from John B., October, 1854.

2428<sup>10</sup>. Prepuce and glans penis, the subject of epithelial cancer, a good example of the cauliflower excrescence.

A man, aged 67, under Mr. Birkett in 1854. The disease began on the inside of the prepuce, and ate its way through forming an excrescence on the surface. The glans is not infiltrated, but surface next to corona is ulcerated.

2429. Dried extremity of the penis, with a calculus lodged under the prepuce.

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## M A L E M A M M A .

2430. Mammary gland from the adult male, of rather large size.

2430<sup>10</sup>. Largely developed mammary glands from an imperfectly developed male. When on the body they appeared almost as large as those of a woman, with a good-sized nipple and areola. The gland structure distinctly made out by the microscope.

They came from the body of a young man about 25 years of age, which was in the dissecting-room in the winter of 1859. The general appearance of the body was feminine. The testes were imperfectly developed.

See prep. and models, 170 and 171.

Guy's Hosp. Rep., Series III. vol. vi. p. 424.

2431. Male mammary glands, of large size, from a person of colour.

2431<sup>50</sup>. Mammary glands, of large size, removed from an imperfect male.

From the body of Mary C., aged 55, who had passed both as a male and female. The genital organs were imperfectly developed.

See prep. 2545<sup>35</sup>; and casts 171 and 271.

8. Green Insp. Book, p. 85.

2432. Male mammary gland, enlarged in size, and thought to be affected with scirrhus cancer. The areola not quite healthy.

2433. Male mamma affected with scirrhus cancer, and some appearance of cancerous ulceration.

2434. Male mammary glands, somewhat enlarged, and apparently affected with scirrhus cancer.

2434<sup>7</sup>. Mammary gland affected with scirrhus cancer.

Removed from a middle-aged man by Mr. B. Cooper.

Drawings, 448, 449.

2434<sup>21</sup>. A large carcinomatous tumor, involving the male breast. It has also penetrated the chest and destroyed the sternum.

From a lad aged 16, who was under Mr. Travers in 1804 for a tumor of the thigh, which appears to be osteosarcoma, or osteoid cancer. The limb was amputated, but the disease returned in the chest.

See prep. 1168.

Old Museum Book, No. 121.

2434<sup>25</sup>. Small carcinomatous tumor removed from the male breast. It is slightly warty on the surface, and the section shows the gland and skin infiltrated.

Barnaby G., aged 31, a seaman, found a lump in the nipple about eight years before. It gradually enlarged, and subsequently the glands in the axilla became affected, and a few carcinomatous tubercles appeared in the skin around. It then ulcerated, bled, and was painful, and was consequently excised.

Removed by Mr. Rump of Wells, Norfolk, and sent to Mr. Birkett. September, 1855.

Drawing, 449<sup>5</sup>.

THE END.













